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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, July 29, to August 4, 1920)

S. S. *Aquarius*, from U. S. July 9

Iron Defective Wire	Pkg.	1,549
,, Bars	,,	12,682
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,987
,, Bar Ends, Old	,,	346
,, Bolt, Old	,,	1,070
,, Hoops, Old	,,	112
,, Plates, Old	,,	376
,, Scraps, Old	,,	667
,, Unclassed, Old	,,	417
Glass, Window, Common	Boxes	1,500
Barrels, Wood	Pcs	739
Timber :		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	30.681

S. S. *Grace Dollar*, from U. S. A., July 12.

Iron Bars	Pls.	889
,, Nails, Wire	,,	1,275
,, Manufacturers of	,,	9
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,149
Camphor	,,	17
Clocks	Pcs.	90
Pianos	,,	1
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	34,972

S. S. *Empress of Japan*, July 23.

To Scranton :		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai ... Bls 10	Pls	10
To St. John :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	2
To Pittsburgh :		
Carpets	Pcs.	56
To Dayton :		
Carpets	,,	69
To Baltimore :		
Carpets	,,	21
To St. Louis :		
Skins, Dog	,,	4,920
To Akron :		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.25
To Denver :		
Carpets	Pcs.	30
To Chicago :		
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	40
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	25
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	168
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	3
To Boston :		
Bristles	,,	135
To New York :		
Silk, Raw Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai ... Bls. 65	,,	64.71
,, other Ports ... ,, 15	,,	15
Straw Braid, White	,,	28
Carpets	Pcs.	108
Musk	Taels	20

S. S. *Justin*, July 22

To San Francisco :		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	256
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	77
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	535
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	131
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	218
,, ,, other Ports	,,	1
Iron, Pig	,,	16,800
Oil, Wood	,,	5,816
To Chicago :		
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	208
To Indianapolis :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	5
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	132
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	15
To New York :		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	86
,, Kiukiang	,,	343
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	8
,, Ningpo	,,	122
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	21
,, other ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	43
Antimony, Crude	,,	1,764
,, Regulus	,,	3,360
Bristles	,,	30
Camphor	,,	71
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	228
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	321
Feather, Duck, etc	,,	208
Nutgalls	,,	513
Hides, Cow	,,	101
Foreign Goods :		
Shoes, Rubber	Pairs	16,800

S. S. *West Nomentum*, July 23.

To Portland :		
Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	11
,, Whole, Dried	,,	104
Foreign Goods :		
Sugar, White	,,	608

S. S. *Manila Maru*, July 26.

To Seattle :		
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	150
,, ,, Frozen	,,	1,716
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	960
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	1,020
Oil, Wood	,,	4,188
Carpets	Pcs.	5
To Chicago :		
Oil, Wood	Pls.	5,776

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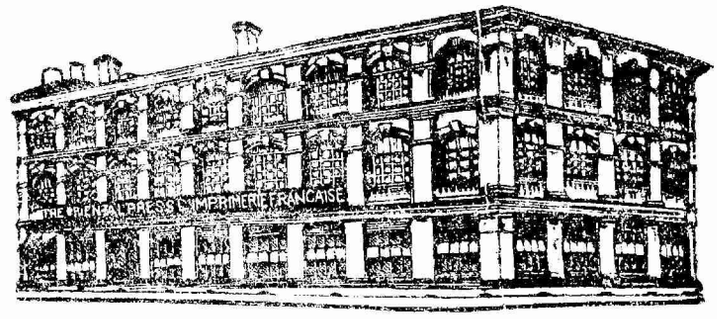

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from May 10 to May 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	263831	610155	3621	877607	345325	.....	12613257	1395664	.....	11.07	1968091	149321	.....	7.60
Peking-Mukden	255919	336750	2250	594919	162890	.....	8620635	1546465	.....	17.94	1355030	39443	.....	2.91
Tientsin-Pukow	160852	246737	7092	414681	31599	.....	6165490	258950	.....	4.20	1127066	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	117324	53623	3286	174233	12591	.....	2353420	206726	.....	8.79	581733	.....	12412	-2.13
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	65010	24106	1132	90248	16818	.....	1105469	113914	.....	10.31	304691	71001	.....	23.35
Cheng-Tai	19170	102982	58	122210	36406	.....	1834125	579277	.....	31.60	315210	48153	.....	15.29
Canton-Kowloon	22972	3424	700	27096	1964	.....	422117	8601	.....	2.04	104423	1873	.....	1.80
Kirin-Changchun	17847	40551	496	58894	10146	.....	941304	256054	.....	27.21	151042	2780	.....	1.84
Taokow-Chinghua	6817	23298	202	30317	8185	.....	372517	6002	.....	1 60	85566	3282	.....	3.84
Chuchow-Pinghsiang													.....	
Canton-Samshui													.....	
Changchow-Amoy	517	22	.....	539	.....	287	6243	.....	3411	87.27	1320	.....	1284	-98.76
Kaifeng-Honan	25150	24753	831	50734	10950	.....	647668	83240	.....	12.86	110235	.....	518	-0.46
Wuchang-Changsha	17639	30136	2	47777	2798	.....	650849	171055	.....	26.31	179960	113923	.....	63.64
Ssu-Tsen	6593	14797	88	21478	2289	.....	377922	105436	.....	27.91	45966	4884	.....	10.64
TOTAL	979641	1511334	19758	2510733	641674	.....	36111016	4725973	.....	7.28	6330333	420446	.....	2.30

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT one of the Chinese entertainments in honor of the visiting American Congressmen last week, a Chinese speaker made several references to the Japanese Twenty-one Demands upon China of 1915. One of the Congressmen turned to a Chinese young man sitting next to him and asked: "What does he mean by 'Japanese Twenty-one Demands'?" The Chinese young man addressed, immediately handed to the Congressman a copy of a book printed for the occasion and pointed to a complete text of the Demands which had been reprinted for the occasion. As a result the Congressman read them and, we hope, is no longer in the sad position of Mr. Lloyd George at the Peace Conference when he stated that he had never heard of Shantung. The visit of the American Congressmen to Shanghai and the Far East generally will do a lot of good and the foregoing is an excellent example of the possibilities. American Congressmen are busy men and it is difficult to get their attention upon affairs outside of their own particular districts. The difficulties of the American business men in China in getting a hearing for their greatly desired Foreign Corporation Legislation is another example in hand. After the necessities had been pointed out to the legislators on the recent visit, they became tremendously interested and pledged their support. Furthermore, Congressman Dyer who has been pushing the bill, became so vitally interested in the need that he convened a special session of the House Judiciary Committee of which he is a member, in order that the American business men in Shanghai might have an opportunity to present their testimony. This testimony will be printed by Congress and circulated as an official document. Hence there is now high hope of speedy enactment of an important measure that will at once place American business in China in a fine

position for full co-operation with Chinese business men and American business will grow and expand as it should in this part of the world. The Chinese organizations in Shanghai are to be congratulated upon their various entertainments for the eminent visitors, and for the fine way in which they obtained a hearing with the Congressional party—and last, but certainly not least, with the feminine members of the delegation. Even the Shanghai Koreans got in a good propaganda—including an embroidered Korean flag, a rather scarce article these days. Political enemies at home have been making a big noise about the expense of this trip, the use of a government transport, and so on. We would like to remind the knockers that the cost of this trip will be repaid a thousand times in constructive benefits resulting from this visit of American Congressmen to this part of the world. In the next Congress there will be some twenty representatives with a first hand knowledge of China, Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines. In a way they will be authorities, for they will at least have more information than those who remained at home to knock and criticise. From the standpoint of Chinese-American relations, these visitors will do much in creating good-will which is a very important requisite in international trade—as Japan has learned adversely in the last few months and years. If we could have a visit like this every year the future war of the Pacific which many are prophesying might be averted. Certainly this is worth the expense of a trip across the Pacific by a government transport—Yes! A thousand trips.

SINCE the elimination of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, China's old war lord, as a political factor it has gradually become known that the Chinese students played no small part in hastening his downfall and in driving out of power the Anfu Cabinet Ministers who were so instrumental in fastening the yoke of Japan on this country. Beginning with the summer of 1919, the students throughout the country have had one aim namely, the overthrow of the Anfu Club and its champion, Marshal Tuan, as the first measure to save their nation from alien control. They first tried to enlist the support of the merchants but the authorities under instruction from the Anfu Cabinet at Peking quickly interfered and put some of them in prison and maltreated others. Then the students secretly worked their way into the military rank and file and gradually enlightened the ignorant soldiers regarding the present conditions in the country and informed them of the treacherous acts of their superiors. As a result, one regiment of Marshal Tuan's frontier defence troops, while engaged in manoeuvering near Tangshan Hot Springs four months ago, surrounded the residence of Tsao Ju-ling, former Minister of Finance (who contracted more than two hundred million dollars in loans from Japan) and prepared to make an attack upon it. When they learned that Tsao was not there they smashed the windows as a warning. This instance shows how cleverly the students have made their propaganda against the national traitors felt. This time, when Marshal Tuan declared war against General Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu, the students rushed to Paotingfu and volunteered for active service. They could not fight but they acted as intelligence officers and helped the movement of General Wu's troops in a way which was none the less important and essential. At the same time they inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm and assured them with the message that they were fighting for a national cause and that the people were behind them. The result of the military operations was a complete victory for Wu's forces, to which the students contributed no small part. Now that the Anfu officials have sought asylum in the Japanese Legation and Barracks and that Marshal Tuan has been eliminated as a political factor, it is only fair to listen to what the students as a collective body have to say on the question of the re-organization of government affairs. Whether their suggestions and their views are sound or practical, they cannot be ignored or thrust aside. It is timely for the Peking students to issue a manifesto offering specific and constructive suggestions as to what must be done in the immediate future for the promotion of China's best interests. The manifesto issued on August 5, shows that the students have done a good deal of thinking on national problems, and the full text is published elsewhere in this issue. In the manifesto the students discussed questions of legislation, justice, administration, politics and education. It is earnestly hoped that the chambers of commerce and the educational associations throughout the country will express their views and offer suggestions concerning the solution of national questions which are now confronting the country. The students have taken the lead in expressing their views as to how national affairs should be conducted. If other organizations will now join in, perhaps the present trouble will result in some permanent gain.

THE Anfu Club, the Japanese controlled Peking organ, was dissolved by a Presidential Mandate on August 4. No tears will be shed over the disappearance of this Chinese "Tammany Hall" which had brought much injury to the nation. The people throughout China rejoice that the Anfu Club can no longer impose its tyrannical will upon them and may no longer sell the national rights to the Japanese. The Club was founded three years ago

under the leadership of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Its first and nominal object at the time of its founding was to elect Hsu Shih-chang as President and its real object was to make Marshal Tuan the big man in China and eventually to make him President by ousting Hsu Shih-chang. In carrying out the second object, the members of the Club naturally needed all the money that they could lay their hands upon, and used part of the funds thus obtained from Japan for the enhancement of Tuan's power and influence and pocketed the remainder. In consequence the Anfu Club became an organization of corruption and favortism, and most of its leading members became wealthy. Almost all of the Anfu officials who are now in hiding in the Legation Quarter and whose arrest has been ordered by the President are said to be worth more than a million apiece. The literary translation of the name of the Anfu Club means "Society for Peace and Blessing." In spite of this beautiful name, it has become a curse to the Chinese people. The majority of its followers are from the provinces of Anhwei and Fukien. It must be admitted that they are unusually clever and experienced in official life. That is the reason why they have been able to hold their power for nearly three years. Its membership in truth is a combination of militarists from Anhwei and politicians from Fukien. People predicted that this political organization although it was directed by skillful hands would end in disgrace and in disgrace it has ended. The Mandate dissolving the Anfu Club, which takes its place along with the Mandate issued by the late President Yuan Shih-kai dissolving the Kuo Min Tang, the first political party in China which was officially disbanded in 1914, reads:

"In republican governments which uphold the principle of democracy and liberty, associations and parties are formed with freedom. Clubs are also permitted under the eyes of the law, since they are political in nature. During the last year, petitions and protests have continuously been received from all quarters requesting the government to issue orders to dissolve the Anfu Club. The general policy pursued by the Anfu Club differs from that pursued by other parties, and thereby it has invited opposition. The government has all along adopted a lenient attitude toward the universal demand for the dissolution of the Anfu Club.

However, the recent political crisis created by the infamous leader of the Anfu Club, such as Hsu Shu-tseng and Tseng Yu-ching, as well as many others had miserable consequences over which the government lost its control. The campaign that took place between the Anfu Party and the Chihli forces within the Metropolitan Districts was solely accountable for the immutable sufferings with which the common people were forced to contend. For the sake of satisfying the selfish aim of the Anfu Club, dangerous measures were adopted by its infamous leaders, who did not care about the interest of the people and the welfare of the country. They were bent on ruining the government at all costs, so as to launch forth its subtle projects. Thus, the Anfu Club did prove to have overstepped the established authority of the government and did signify that it legally violated the order and safety of the Republic. The Anfu Club is hereby ordered to be dissolved. The Metropolitan Guards is hereby instructed to take the proper steps towards the execution of this order. The Metropolitan Police is hereby instructed to act in harmonious co-operation with the Metropolitan Guards. Only those members of the Anfu Club who proved to have been guilty should be arrested and punished. All those for whose guilt no relevant evidence can be demanded may be allowed to go unpunished. The Provincial authorities are hereby instructed to take the necessary actions toward the dissolution of any branches of the Anfu Club that might have been established in their respective dominions."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

The World's Villain

A peculiar attack, interesting in the unusual line it adopts, has just been perpetrated upon America by the Japanese paper, *Yorodzu*. It mentions that militarism in America to-day is not particularly different from militarism as it appeared in Germany a year or two since, and enlarging upon this theme it continues:

Before trying to capture a country America is wont to induce some of its people to resist the authority of its government and proceeds to realize its object by taking advantage of the consequent disturbances. America is now instigating Koreans, Indians, and Irish, and is causing disturbances in their countries by pretending to assist them. She follows a similar policy in China. As proof of the correctness of this, the paper then quotes what in the past happened in Mexico, Hawaii, Spain and Panama, and it warns Korea, China, India, and Ireland to be on their guard lest the "malignant hand of America clutches at their throats before they are aware of it." All this is, of course, a new way to most of us of looking at America—especially seeing how quickly the Senate endeavored to get out of all European entanglement,—but we fancy the *Yorodzu* has just one small piece of logic to its hand. In these times of approaching Presidential election, the American politician is given to wide and airy denunciation of other peoples, if not to an announced desire to interfere in their affairs. The western world knows well enough to ignore these vote-catching practices, pernicious and despicable as they are, but the politicians cannot blame any-body but themselves if their utterances are in some quarters twisted to make their country appear the supreme villain of the world.

THE above appeared in the *North China Daily News* on the third instant under the heading of "Notes and Comments." The train of thinking which supposed it would be of public interest to republish what the Japanese newspaper, *Yorodzu*, thought of an American policy may be indicated by the closing lines of the comment. The opinion of the *Yorodzu* is of no consequence when it presumes to interpret the aims of the American government and its criticism is like an island warning a continent, but a newspaper seventy years old should have

known better, on the morning of its last birthday, than pointing out a plan for the Japanese contemporary to deliver a more plausible attack as a critic. The fact is the *News* is as much mistaken in understanding American politics as the *Yorodzu* is in error as to the policy of that country.

THE two conventions which have recently been in session, the one at Chicago, the other at San Francisco, to nominate candidates for the presidency of the United States, were composed of representatives of the American people. There were about a thousand representatives in each convention and they represented more than twenty million voters who are qualified, by their organic law, to decide who shall be president of their country according to the provisions of their constitution. It is a mistake not to respect the sentiments of the two conventions which they have plainly expressed in their platforms. In a sense, such conventions are partizan, and because the government of the United States is a government whose legislation is determined by one or the other of the two great political parties as may be in the ascendency, but in no way follows that the counsellors of these political parties are mere partizans. Conventions of the character referred to are necessary to simplify and make smoother in its working the machinery for the nomination and election of a president of the United States and there is no reason, whatever, in the conclusion that such a convention is merely declaring only the sentiments which may receive partizan approval. The sentiment or sympathy for people who are struggling to achieve their freedom is not an idle or a partizan sentiment in America. It is deeply-seated in Anglo-Saxon temperament and conviction and there are more Anglo-Saxons in the United States than in any other country. But the charge, by the *Yorodzu*, that America was actually interfering in the affairs of other nations in a designing way is about as baseless and contemptible as any charge could be. On the contrary, America has been reluctant even to participate in foreign affairs as was proved by her course in the war against Germany. But there is a decided American opinion that there are nations which ought to govern their people with more consideration for their manhood and welfare than is being shown, and Japan is one of the nations as evidenced by the opposition of Japan to the American Congressmen visiting Korea and its wretched condition under the unjust rule of Japan. There would be no objection to Japan sending a delegation to the Philippine Islands to witness how America ruled there. And why should America cherish designs against any nation or its peace. No nation in the world has anything to be coveted by America, and there is no nation with equal resources or capable of a successful measurement of strength. As regards Japan there should be no necessity for bad feelings between that country and its nearest neighbor across the Pacific Ocean, although from the tone of many of the Japanese newspapers there are various causes for a war between the two countries, but from the American viewpoint there are no present or prospective causes. If Japan intends to fight because the Pacific people are unwilling to admit her people on terms of equality with the people of other nations, she will have to declare war, for Japanese will not be permitted to settle in California or any other American state, form separate communities and oppose assimilation. It is hoped that the time has forever gone when people living in the United States as citizens thereof shall be known as Irish-Americans or German-Americans or by other names except that of American citizen.

IF they are not satisfied to be thus known they have no right to the protection of the American flag and deserve to be driven from under it. The exclusion of Japanese has never been meant as an affront against them as a race, but for the sole reason that they are a non-amalgamating and assimilating people, and such is the reason the British colonies have also excluded them. Why then fight the United States and form an Alliance with the British government. The former nation can and will stand on its own bottom though the inconsistency of Japan is even clear enough for a seventy years old newspaper to see, and with so long an experience it might cause its ally to walk more in the ways of wisdom, for a war between the United States and Japan, while needless, would result in classing Japan several degrees lower in the grade of nations than her present grade. If Japan wants her people to live in other countries she is again inconsistent in shutting herself up against the coming of other people. Her selfish exclusive policy would be a valid ground for putting the policy in practise against Japanese if there were no other and stronger reasons for excluding them. The right of self protection is an inherent right of sovereignty, and a nation is perfectly justified in objecting to admitting within its borders a people who seek admission for self exploitation and with no intention to become permanent and loyal residents. In an issue of the *News* of last week was a quotation from a certain official who had been high in official life in Japan, to the effect that American institutions were in danger of being undermined by the conflicts of the many different races living in that country, and if there was anything in the perdiction to merit serious thought it would be a determining argument against the admission of Japanese as there is no race less subject to the doctrine of assimilation.

THERE is a timely and just rebuke in the *North China News* of the fourth instant, administered to those members of the old Parliament and others who have telegraphed their opposition to the plan of government proposed by General Wu Pei-fu on the ground that it was illegal. It was understood that the plan meant that the troubles of China could best be settled by a popular Assembly composed of representatives from the different provinces, and that such assembly be empowered to frame a permanent constitution for the Republic. If there is an illegal element in General Wu's plan it is seen only by those who favor a monarchy or who fear being defeated in the opportunity to go on plundering their country and selling it in part, whenever they needed money. The tyrant and the usurper always see danger in a popular assembly, because the safety of such is to be as far removed as possible from the influence of the people. Since the Republic was proclaimed, parties in China have been running high and scoundrels getting renown, but General Wu would put an end to both the running and getting and organize a government founded on the people's consent and administered in their interest. Can it be possible that any member of the old Parliament is opposed to an organic law for China being framed by an Assembly in which the provinces are represented by delegates of their choice? Why that method of forming a government is the very life and soul of a Republic. It is the method that has guided all free governments in their formation. What would the people of England think if a member of their parliament should say to them that they had no right to assemble to decide what kind of a government they wanted. They did decide as to the government they preferred when they placed Cromwell at its head, and, again, when they drove the Stuarts out of England and sent to Holland for William III to cross the channel to become the head of the English government. They decided when they invested the Parliament with the power to say who should be King of England, and they hold in reserve to say there shall be no king of England at all. The right of petition and the writ of Habeas Corpus are also their cardinal decisions.

GENERAL Wu not only has before him the example of the English people, but the Americans also who founded and organized their government on the very principle which bases the plan he advocates. In America there are states, which are similar in analogy to provinces, and the American Constitution was framed by delegates from each of the states, meeting and forming an Assembly or convention, and by their joint action preparing the constitution under which the American people at present live and which is the source of their government. General Wu has not departed in the least from the American example and has been guided in principle by the English. Washington presided over the American Assembly when the constitution was being prepared and no one can believe, and no one would believe, that he would preside over any body of men illegally assembled or write his name to any document of a suspicious legality. Washington fought for the liberty of his country, and after achieving it he advocated that his countrymen ought to determine without hindrance the government of their choice. Without the effort and skill of General Wu the Anfu Club and the spoliations it fostered into existence and nourished would still be revelling in their plunder and plundering. The question now presented is, shall the agencies which have been destructive to China be perpetuated under new names? Is it a conclusion of the old parliament that it alone has the power to declare its dissolution and if the people move to take action that ancient body of law makers must be first consulted. Common sense teaches that in a Republic the people are the supreme law, the sovereign authority, independent in action and must be obeyed. A representative assembly of the people could legally dissolve all the parliaments in China without consulting anyone, and both the Chinese parliaments deserve to be promptly dissolved as no good to China has ever come from either. At the time Dr. Wu Ting-fang insisted upon a decided declaration of war against Germany the old Parliament was in session at Peking. An earnest appeal was made to it by Prime Minister Wu but it turned a deaf ear, and soon migrated to Canton alleging that as the provisional constitution enjoined it to write a permanent constitution, and its sessions at Peking being interfered with, Canton offered the better retreat for the quietude to think maturely on constitutional subjects, and so it journeyed to Canton, remained there more than a year, thinking all the while, as no one seems to know what was done with the permanent constitution, if an instrument of that character had ever been thought out in any respect.

NOT long ago the young men of China were active to create a public opinion favorable to bring about reforms in the government. To a greater extent than heretofore a public opinion was created and the people are thinking more of how their affairs are being administered. The declaration of General Wu Pei-fu in favor of a representative government renews the opportunity for the young men of China to support the declaration of the patriotic general and not allow it to fail by the opposition of a conservatism which has brought so much ruin to China. This conservatism will have to

be eliminated from the government of China or else there will not be the reforms demanded by the very safety of the country. The young men should not be indifferent to utilizing an occasion in the interest of their country and which may not return. The Republic of China has never been organized as provided by the provisional constitution or any other organic instrument and in consequence it cannot be rightfully said that the Republic has failed. Its proper organization has been shamefully obstructed by the very men who should have championed the cause of free government in China. They have been seemingly content to live on under the Twenty-one Demands of the Japanese government and the equally dangerous and insulting military pact. A people worthy to be free should free their country from such documents and be independent.

THE Special Committee appointed by the American Bar Association to make a report on the League of Nations has completed the report and will submit it at the annual meeting of the association soon to be held at St. Louis, Missouri. The committee was composed of five members, but two members refused to sign the report which was signed by the other three in favor of the League. As this subject is one of the dividing lines between the democratic and republican parties it may be interesting to submit a few quotations from the majority report on what appears to be the more salient points, and the writer regrets that he has not seen any report from the two dissenting gentlemen for he would prefer to quote alike from both reports, as such a question should be considered from a national and international viewpoint. The report favors the Versailles treaty, including the League of Nations without amendment and for that reason the world is anxious to return to a more settled condition, which awaits the termination of the great war. It maintains that it is particularly fitting that the United States should support the proposal for the League in that it is based upon our own experience in a federation of states enjoying liberty and peace, and because it has been the high destiny of the United States to join with the Allies in preventing the destruction of liberty and establishing it as the governing principle in the life of States. The much discussed Article X, and the Monroe Doctrine are argued at great length in the report. In Article X, it is argued that the article is in effect a defensive alliance against external aggression, and it is stated that there are many instances in which the President with the approval of the Senate has made promises on behalf of the government, and obligated the United States concerning matters, the fulfillment of which depended upon subsequent action of Congress, although Congress was given by the constitution exclusive jurisdiction concerning such matters. With reference to the Monroe Doctrine the report asserts that a reservation declaring that the United States does not relinquish its international attitude toward purely American questions is entirely interpretative, but to add to such a declaration a reservation that the United States will not submit any dispute regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the League or any of its agencies is, in effect, as much an amendment as if a European state were to exclude from the questions which it agreed to submit any which it deemed to be purely European questions.

WHAT is referred to as the destructive amendments receives comprehensive discussion and the conclusion may be summarized thus: The underlying principle is that amendments are destructive to the League while only interpretative reservations should be permitted. It is meant that reservations which make changes in the provisions of the treaty are in effect proposed amendments and therefore reject the treaty, while on the other hand reservations which are merely declarations of interpretation do not defeat the treaty, and although an interpretative reservation places the government making it on record as an expression of its views it does not bind other parties to the treaty. On this particular subject the report favors the ratification of the treaty without qualification, and if to be amended it should be according to Article 26, a procedure which would not delay ratification. There is the analogy between this procedure and the policy followed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as the procedure only requires the concurrence of nine members composing the council and a majority of the members constituting the assembly. Whereas an amendment at the Peace Conference requires unanimous action. The policy followed at the adoption of the constitution was that after ratification of the constitution amendments were proposed pursuant to the provisions for amendments in the constitution itself, and within two years were adopted by the states.

WHAT is here written is not meant even as a synopsis of the report but as a brief presentation of a few of its features. An objection against the League is strongly urged because of its alleged internationalism. Though in answer the report says, that the League of Nations is not internationalism, but is the beginning of the political organization of the world, without which there could be no enduring peace. The proposal is, nor internationalism,

if it be defined as the obliteration of national life and independence, but it is a league of states by which men propose to achieve international peace and security. Nor is the League a super-state or a United States of the world. It does not provide for levying taxes, nor provide for the conscription of an international army or navy nor does it establish an international parliament with power to legislate by majority vote. It does not go so far as the federation of the American colonies, which existed from 1776 to 1787 of the Union. The Bar committee is clearly of the opinion that the war has demonstrated as a practical matter there is no longer isolation for the United States whether willing or not, and that there is no way to avoid being associated with the nations of the world. Being one of the principal nations it is better that the association be organized in a League intent upon peace than to be organized preparing for war. The declaration of being a national rather than an international is meaningless in the practical affairs of the world. The League does not impair the nationality of an American citizen any more than do the various treaties of which the government is now a party. The League guarantees a bearing in all cases of international dispute and stays those who would make war upon States, however weak. The two great causes of war are fear and misunderstanding, and a sense of security will grow as it becomes apparent that the League will protect the weak against aggression, insisting with all its power upon peaceful settlements, which is effected by the agreements to submit international disputes to such settlements, but preventing war pending inquiry and backed by economical sanction.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the League of Nations, Americans will never be persuaded by Mr. Harding or any other candidate for office, that their constitution could ever be a "mere scrap of paper." Both the democratic and republican parties have only recently, by the action of their conventions, afforded a beautiful proof of respect for a decision of their Supreme Court. In the hour of a mad political excitement, when the Supreme Court decided that the temperance amendment was constitutional, the decision was accepted as a finality not to be even questioned by the representatives of more than twenty million free American votes. The constitution is the government of of the United States and whether Mr. Harding or Mr. Cox be elected president it will remain in force by the conviction and strength of American citizenship.

The Students' Manifesto

(Issued by the Chinese Students in Peking)

Since the inauguration of the Republic, nine years have gone by, during which period, the people have continuously been suffering from all sorts of calamities, brought about by disorder and unrest—events which are accountable for the general disquietude existing in the country. To speak of the constitution not even the least trace of this can be found to have existed in the government. To speak of liberty: life and property are at stake. To speak of finance: the country is brought to the verge of bankruptcy. To speak of soldiers: they have been transformed into bandits and brigands. Under such grave and unpromising circumstances it is well predicted that the tortures with which the people have to contend may mean the ultimate ruin of the country. It is now high time for the people to wake up, since the Anfu Club has been dissolved, and infamous ringleaders such as Marshal Tuan Chi Jui and General Hsu Shu Tseng are no more in power. This may be considered as a fortunate result of misfortunes. Hence, every one who is a patriot should now stand up and contribute his share in the general reconstruction of the government. We as students are selecting the most important principles concerning the coming enactment of the constitution of the Republic for the adoption and consideration of all our compatriots and fellow countrymen. They are detailed as follows.

Legislation

Although our Republic is now nine years of age, yet it is still without a pure legislature, thereby rendering the people immutable suffering. There are many important essentials of the law-making procedure; they are as follows:—

(1) Apart from settling questions of politics, the Grand Assembly of People to be held should undertake to set up legislative and voting procedures, so that the new Parliament may be called into existence through the channel of the latter.

(2) No interference of the Grand Assembly and of the election of the new Parliament should be tolerated irrespective of from what quarters such interference may come.

(3) The constitution when enacted should be subsequently confirmed by a general election to be obtained by casting of votes by the people of this country.

(4) It should be made clear when enacting legislation that the people are invested with the exclusive power of electing or recalling members of Parliament, besides the ordinary power which is generally invested in the Chief Executive.

Justice

During the last few decades, every corruption has been practised by infamous officials who were in control of judicial functions but the judicial procedure should now be absolutely reformed so as to bring the judicial branch of the government on a sound basis whereby the people may have adequate protection under the law. The following should be noted:—

(1) No arrest without proper authority or without a warrant issued by the proper authorities should be permitted, so as to observe the absolute freedom enjoyed by people of the Republic. In case of any violation of this vitally important self-protection of the people, the proper authorities should release any one illegally or unlawfully arrested on recommendation or appeal from all quarters. No delay should be tolerated in the trial of any case.

(2) All laws forbidding the people in every walk of life from enjoying absolute liberty and real freedom should be abrogated.

(3) With a view to upholding the prestige and integrity of judicial functionaries, proper protection of judicial officers should be provided.

Administration

In order to save the government from further corruption and mis-management, brought about by militarists interfering with politics or by infamous partisans, the following should be noted:

(1) The civil branch of the government should have priority to that of the military branch in accordance with established rules observed by all modern civilized states. No interference by militarists with the police or finance should be tolerated.

(2) Self-government by various provinces and counties is generally observed by modern foreign states with great success and advantage. Therefore, our Republic should follow the footsteps of other modern countries by resorting within one year to the system of self-government by different states and provinces, so as to promote the progress of the people.

(3) No increase of public functionaries should be permitted unles the previous sanction of either the Provincial Assemblies or the Parliament has been obtained.

(4) The Board of Audits; the Court of Equity; and the Supreme Court are the three highest: and most important judicial functioning bodies of the government. But under existing conditions, they are of no more use than mere formalities. A general reformation of the various regulations governing the working of them should be immediately drafted for the approval of Parliament which will superintend the general working of these three judicial branches.

Politics

After the recent political crisis, everything is in an upset condition. The people suffer heavily from lack of proper discipline of troops; stringency of finance; outstanding pressure of diplomatic questions; and general stoppage of educational institutions. The following should be noted:—

(1) According to the latest statistical report prepared by the government, it is ascertained that the total figure of soldiers is in the neighbourhood of 1,119,000 men. Of this total, about 540,000 men are directly controlled by the Central government. The total amount of revenue which the government receives every year is estimated at the average of $370,000,000. The total amount expended on military charges is $209,000,000, that is about 60 percent of the total income. The military charges incurred in case of emergency are not included in this calculation. If such a state of affairs is to be tolerated, the bankruptcy of the country is inevitable. Since the forces serving under Marshal Tuan Chi Jui are now no more, it is high time for the government to disband superfluous troops. At least, one half of the existing number of soldiers should be disbanded. If this can actually be done, then the future total yearly charge of military expenditures will only be about 30 percent of the total amount of revenue of the government.

(2) All forces should from henceforth be under the direct control of the Central government, and the system of Military Governors should be abolished forthwith, so as to avoid skirmishes between domestic potential factors.

(3) The Parliament should approve of the yearly estimate prepared for military charges in the same manner as the English Parliament approves of the English yearly budget of estimate of military charges. This rule was originally started in England in the year 1689, and is having good results, and it is therefore adopted by the majority of other powers. The power of reducing or increasing the estimate is exclusively invested in the Parliament.

(4) During recent years, foreign loans have been freely contracted, thereby adding to the already heavy burdens of the people. No foreign loans should be henceforth contracted with the land tax pledged as a security. The Land Bureau should be completely reformed on a sound basis, so as to increase the revenues by proper management. The abolition of likin and increase of tariff should be brought up in the International Finance Conference in November this year. Moreover, the annual net release of customs revenue is calculated at the average of Taels 23,000,000; and the net release of salt surplus is about $40,000,000. Furthermore, the Boxer Indemnity is to be stopped for five years. If this golden opportunity is not fully utilized, what would the finance of the country become?

(5) The loans secretly contracted by the Anfu Club with foreign powers amounted in the last 22 months of its ascendency to $200,000,000. This is solely accountable for the wretched conditions of finance now existing in the government. From henceforth, no loans can be contracted by any party with foreign powers without having obtained the previous sanction of Parliament; or else, no ratification can be given to them.

(6) All treaties and agreements secretly entered into between any parties and any foreign powers without the previous sanction of the proper authorities representing the people will not be ratified, so as to avoid the recurrence of similar actions which are nothing but a detriment to the country.

(7) Since the inauguration of the Republic, only two annual budgets of estimates have been prepared; that the one prepared in the fifth year and that in the eighth year. Both of these are only prepared after the various funds have actually been spent, and the mere fact of this delay has made China a laughing stock to the other countries. From henceforth, the yearly estimate should be prepared and submitted for approval of Parliament not later than the beginning of the year in which such estimates are to take effect.

Education

(8) The government has hitherto been neglecting the vital importance of education. If this is to be tolerated, it is feared that not only the affairs in the country will be handicapped, but also the status of our Republic will be degraded. The following three measures should be taken:—(a) To increase the budget of estimate for educational purposes and to run free schools on a gigantic scale. (b) To fix a definite reserve for educational purposes. (c) To increase universities and technical institutes, so as to assist the general progress of the people. A mere reduction of the expenses incurred by one division of soldiers will be ample to support two or three universities. It is, therefore, anticipated that our manifesto will be favoured with the general approval and enthusiastic support from all sympathetic quarters. In the interest of the people and for the sake of the welfare of the country, we do hereby proclaim the above manifesto for the notification of all concerned

Congressmen Pledge Support to American Needs in China

AMERICAN business in China, and incidentally the commercial and industrial endeavors of citizens of the United States in every country where the right of extraterritoriality is held, was placed on a firmer basis and given a new hope for future development, when after having its case presented at a conference held by the members of Congress touring in the Orient and the business men of Shanghai, representing the American Chamber of Commerce of China, the American Association of China, and the Far Eastern American Bar Association, at luncheon at the American Club, Shanghai, on Friday-August 6, the full support for foreign trade legislation to place American business on an even basis with that of other nationals in China was pledged by Representative Dyer of Missouri as spokesman for the legislators.

The pledge came at the conclusion of an address by Congressman Dyer, who is the father of the Federal Incorporation Bill, H.R. 7204, which will come up for passage at the next session of Congress, in reply to presentations made by the representatives of American business interests in China. Mr. Dyer in the course of his address told of the helpful legislation for America's foreign trade which has been enacted by Congress, referring to the Webb-Pomerene Law permitting combinations for foreign trade purposes, the Foreign Banking Act which provides elastic credit for import firms, the Shipping Bill which will enable American ships to carry most of America's $12,000,000 foreign commerce. He also declared that the Federal Incorporation Bill which was drawn four years ago in co-operation with the Hon. Charles Denby, now has an excellent chance of passage in the new Congress which assembles in December.

"America's future trade destiny lies in the Pacific," said Mr. Dyer, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, "and I think I can pledge my associates on this trip, to a full support of this measure and any other legitimate measure which will place American business on an even footing with competitors of other nationalities." He then explained that his district, St. Louis, had a particular interest in China because it is the largest manufacturing city in America that is nearest to the China market. He told of a newly established barge line down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and urged the early opening of a direct steamer line from New Orleans to China by way of the Panama Canal. "The Mississippi Valley needs the products of China and we want to sell our manufactured products out here to assist in the development of this great Republic."

"China, in my opinion," said Mr. Dyer, "is the greatest potential market for America, and I feel this trip is bound to be of momentus effect in enabling myself and my associates to understand the many legislative problems now confronting America in our new position following the war. I want to assure the American merchants in China of our deep interest in every measure affecting the welfare of China and the United States." In a reference to the Philippine Islands, the speaker brought down the house by declaring, "Thank God the guiding hand of America is still present in the Philippine Islands, which destiny has entrusted to our care with opportunity for service."

The luncheon was attended by the two United States Senators and nineteen Representatives of the American Congress composing the party and a close interest was evinced in the entire meeting by them.

Consul-General Cunningham was in the chair and the first address was delivered by Dr. S. A. Ransom of the American Association of China on behalf of American-owned consular property and suitable consular buildings in all of the China treaty ports and principal cities. His remarks were closely attended and frequently applauded as he cited case after case where short-sighted policy had compelled American consular officials to live in unsuitable rented premises to the detriment of efficiency, health of officials and loss in national prestige. Several of the Congressmen asked questions regarding the practice of other nations in regard to ownership of consular premises, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister added his support to the measure by citing several incidents that had come to his attention while in the American government service. A brief talk was also made by Consul-General-at-Large Eberhardt regarding the recent incident in Tientsin where the American consular property had been purchased by a Japanese and the American Consul-General given a six-months notice to vacate. Dr. Reinsch told of another incident where an American firm in China in order to save the good name of its government had purchased a piece of property which it had been holding at the original price for several years in the hope that the government would eventually take it over and erect a suitable building in keeping with the wealth and standing of the United States.

At this point in the proceedings each of the Congressional visitors was presented with a gold-embossed leather bound book prepared by the American organizations that contained some seventy pages of material illustrated with pictures and maps and setting forth clearly and attractively the needs of the Americans in China.

The chief address on behalf of the Federal Incorporation Law for American (China) Companies was delivered by Carl L. Seitz of the China-Pacific Company. Mr. Seitz is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China. His address which frequently brought applause from the visitors and other guests who included Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache and Hon. T. R. Jernigan, Dean of the American Bar in China follows :

"The honor devolves on me to present the case of the American merchant in China and the obligation which rests upon our government to provide laws for the protection of the American merchant by making the Federal Incorporation of American companies in China possible.

"Much has been said and written on this matter during years gone by, by our diplomats and Consular as well as Court Officials. The American Chamber of Commerce of China has actively worked on this problem. The Members of its Executive Committee have studied the issues involved and unqualifiedly endorse the urgent necessity for action in this issue on which the future success of American commerce in the Far East largely depends.

"In the statements I am about to make to you are points which may present new lights on the subject. The facts submitted have the endorsement of my colleagues on the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China. They are based on experience in trade in China and the Far East generally, and which I ask you to accept as coming from an American born and raised in the Orient; keenly interested in the development of American Commerce.

"Despite disappointments and delays, we feel assured we are arriving nearer the day when our Senators and Congressmen at Washington will pass legislation adequately to protect American trade interests in foreign countries, and especially in extra-territorial countries, of which China is the most important.

"The needs in this legislation are twofold: Firstly: We require Federal Incorporation for American Companies in China so that such companies may be national American Companies.

Secondly: These Federal Incorporation Laws must provide for freedom in China and other extra-torritorial countries from Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax burdens in order to enable American merchants to trade on an equal footing with the merchants of other countries.

"I will now explain the first point regarding the necessity for Federal Incorperation of American Companies in China as distinct from the variety of provisions of 48 different State Charters under some one of which American firms in China must now operate.

"Every Company, whether British, French, Japanese or American, that operates in China does so under the laws of its own country. Thus, an American Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, doing business in China, is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China.

"Our laws under state charters are in many cases lax for corporations operating outside their local state jurisdiction. They were not framed or designed to meet trade conditions existing in countries such as China.

"The result is that American business operating out here under such State incorporation Laws is handicapped. In cases where Chinese capital can be interested in American enterprise our Chinese friends want to put their money into an American Company. How many of them know or have heard anything of the protection afforded by the laws of Oklahoma. Dakota, Texas or even Delaware? How many of us as Americans know anything definite of all these varying state incorporation laws? Therefore, can we blame our Chinese friends for looking askance at proposals to put their money into our Companies under State Charters?

"Credits also are only with difficulty arrangeable with foreign banks unacquainted with the intricacies of State Incorporation Laws, and if American Companies are to meet strenuous competition in holding China trade, we must have legislation, national in character, which will place us on the same basis as our competitors.

"This question of credits with foreign banks is an important feature in trade in China. Some of those banks hold such a commanding position that it is practically impossible for big business to be done without their aid and support at times. This applies especially in connection with the intricacies of exchange. In order to obtain the best rates of the market for the conversion of our gold credits into silver for the purchase of goods in China or for the payment of drafts drawn on us for imports into China, American merchants must be free to operate with all the leading banks. Curtailment of credit facilities by any of such banks means injury to American trade interests.

"The largest banking institutions operating in the Far East are British. In my experience, and in that of most American firms of old standing, we have found no distinction drawn by such banks on account of the nationality of their clients. Their policy has been broad and fair to all.

"The old established American houses in this country and American business men have always found these banks ready to handle any reasonable business proposed. With the advent, however, of a great many new American firms during recent years, these old established banking institutions with their branches and agencies in practically every trading center in the Far East, have come to question the status and responsibility of many of the American concerns who have opened up business in the Orient. They have found peculiar and unsatisfactory features in the charters and methods of accounting, capitalization, etc, of firms working under all sorts of American State Charters.

"Rather than become involved in complications, which leading lawyers in many cases could not advise them on, they have simply in cases of doubt, curtailed credits; and where they continued extending wide-open credits their only reason was that they knew and believed in the standing and integrity of the control and management of the concerns they were doing business with.

"Their discrimination against the extension of more or less open credit facilities to new American firms, even if apparently heavily capitalized, is therfore not based on national reasons but results from their lack of confidence and ignorance of the system of State Charters under which such companies are organized.

"The remedy lies in providing laws for the Federal Incorporation of American Companies in China. Such laws will then become known to the financiers of every nation interested in banking in the Orient, and there will not be any question as to confusion in the laws governing American business in this country.

"In speaking of banking in China, I have referred to the large British institutions who now command the greater part of the finance of the country. Great advances have been made during recent years in the development of American banking in the Far East and praise is due to the efforts our bankers have made to back up American business. Nevertheless, we must realize that American banking in the Far East is still in its infancy in comparison to the institutions of other nations, and it will take years before our banks out here can take a leading position in the financial needs of the country and of the American merchant.

"Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying to you that American bankers handling credits for American corporations operating in China under state incorporation laws, are just as much handicapped in dealing with such credits as bankers of foreign nationalities, and our American bankers will welcome the day when under Federal Incorporation Laws for American Companies operating in China they will know exactly where they stand in dealing with large credits to American Companies working out here.

"America is the only great nation which has not sought in China special spheres of influence. We have come in this country with clean hands to buy in China the goods we need in our home markets, and sell machinery they need for the development of the trade of China.

"The latent asset possessed by America in the goodwill of the Chinese has a value that only those of us, intimate with Chinese merchants and officials, can sufficiently realize. That goodwill of China towards us should be fostered and maintained in the interests of our merchants and in the building up of business for our American export manufacturers.

"All things being equal, I firmly believe that the Chinese buyer will prefer to purchase American goods from American merchants.

"I say 'all things being equal'—but unfortunately they are not equal in that our main competitor, the British merchant, operates under wise and well-balanced laws governing incorporation of British Companies in China, and under such laws can secure better and easier credit facilities than is possible under State Incorporation charters for American Companies with doubt cast by our trade competitors on the status of such companies incorporated under our State Laws.

"Gentlemen, the remedy lines in the hands of our government. It is up to our legislators in Washington to give us the laws we need. We have with us to-day some of the most influential representatives amongst our law makers in Washington, and we hope you will take to heart what we as the leading organizations representing trade in China, have told you here. If you will carry back to your colleagues in Washington the importance of the message which we desire to convey and thereby help to have Federal Incorporation Laws for American Companies in China granted you will be conferring an inestimable benefit on American trade.

"Under the right kind of laws, American business will flourish, and the day will not be far distant when the American merchant and the American banker will lead in Far Eastern trade.

"I now come to the second important issue in connection with the Federal Incorporation Laws for American Companies in China.

"That is, our demand for freedom in China and other extra-territorial countries, from the burden of Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

"During the days of the war, American merchants in China were able to reap unusually handsome profits because America of all nations, was the only one able to sell export goods on a fairly large scale. During these days we were only too willing to contribute the taxes imposed by our government to help carry the war to a successful issue.

"Normal conditions of trade are, however, now being rapidly re-established. European governments, primarily that of Great Britain, are determined to win back their place in the markets of the world. Trade rivalry will be keen, and to hold the trade, which America has developed in the Far East during the last few years, means hard work on the part of the American who represents our commerce in China.

"In order to hold our own, we must be able to compete on the level. Any handicap placed on the American merchant operating in the Orient means handicapping the possibilities for the development of American export trade.

"To make myself plain, I will take a comparison between the status of our principal rival, the British merchant in China, operating under the Hongkong Ordinances, free from Income Tax and Excess Profits Taxes, and the American Merchant subject to all the burdens of taxation applying in America.

"In the normal course of working in China, business seems to develop in cycles; there being ordinarily about two good and very profitable years, one or two slack years, and possibly two or three years when there are actual losses. The same may be said to apply to business in America. But, Gentlemen, you must realize that at home all competition is on an equal footing whereas in China the American merchant alone is taxed and his chief competitor, the British merchant, pays no Income or Excess Profits Taxes.

"The successful merchant in the import and export trade carries on his business on a basis of averages covering a range of years. He sets aside to reserves in profitable years an adequate sum to cover possible losses which have to be faced in the lean years.

"The British merchant working on this basis, can carry on through bad periods.

"Our American merchant on the other hand, is heavily taxed under our Income and Excess Profits Tax Laws, and in the good years of his trade in China is called upon to pay to our government out of his profits, large sums to cover such taxes. These sums our British competitors are able to place to reserves out of their profits, and eventually can use these reserves in trade rivalry to oust American trade from the Orient when the lean years come along.

"Gentlemen, it must be evident to you that our American merchant handicapped by Income and Excess Profits Tax Laws cannot bear this burden in strenuous competition with the merchants of other nations, and unless freed therefrom, the American merchant will in the long run have to go out of business in China.

"Such a condition will mean the 'death' of American export trade to the Far East, and delay in giving us the relief we need is a 'stab' by our own legislators at home at the development of business for the American manufacturer who must find an outlet for his product in foreign countries.

"On this subject there is also another and most important feature. It is desirable to interest Chinese capital in American Companies to build up joint interests in development in China of trading, mining and manufacturing enterprises. Can you conceive an intelligent Chinese merchant investing in such American Companies, burdened with taxation, when his capital can be put into British Companies under Hongkong Ordinances free from taxation?

"The Jones Bill recently enacted, provides for the future of American shipping to protect American exports and American trade in foreign countries. It goes so far as to relieve the owner of ships from taxation so as to build up our Merchant Marine.

"We American merchants in China feel that we are entitled to similar relief from taxation. We are the advance agents of American commerce. We must have protective laws which will enable us to operate on an equal footing with the competing traders of other nationalities.

"The theory under which Great Britain extends facilities to her merchants in China in freeing them from Income and Excess Profits Taxes, is based on the idea that the risks of trade in the Orient are such that the average merchant cannot operate under the conservative lines obtaining under the more settled conditions in Great Britain and her dominions. In order to build up the trade of Great Britain for the sale of British manufactures in foreign countries, the British merchant is given every facility and protection. Sacrifice by the British government of Income and Excess Profits Taxes on the earnings of British merchant traders in foreign countries and especially in the Far East, is based on the idea that the volume of business brought by such merchants to the British manufacturer is so valuable that the taxes in question are merely a nominal factor and can well be sacrificed to increase the national balance of trade.

"This logical and correct view is one which our legislators at home should most carefully consider and must accept. It is a view to which they can surely not have so far given the right attention or we would long ago have had Federal Incorporation laws

for American Companies in China and provisions freeing such companies from Income and Excess Profits Taxes so that the American merchant would be able to compete in foreign countries on an equal footing.

"The argument may be advanced that Companies operating in America might attempt to take advantage of Federal Incorporation for American Companies in China to escape taxation by having nominal offices out here, whilst actually operating in America.

"It would not be difficult to have provisions in our laws protecting the government from any misuse of the intent of the laws in question. The British Government has had no difficulties in this connection under its Hongkong Ordinances, and it should not be presumed that the American government will have any difficulties under similar legislation which may be enacted by our lawmakers.

"Gentlemen, this covers the principal points in the issues which I have been requested to submit to you today. We ask your support and your help on your return to America so that through your efforts Congress may take action and give us the legislation we need. A Bill for the Federal Incorporation of American Companies in China, for which the Hon. Mr. Dyer, who is with us today, is sponsor, has had careful consideration in the Judiciary Committee. In asking your support for this Bill and to use your best influence to make it a law, we desire you to remember that *today there is not a single American Corporation in China!* Every American Company is operated under the laws of some individual state. We, the advance agents, promoters of American commerce in China and the Far East, appeal for national support so that we may derive the benefits of the prestige which will be accorded an *American Corporation.*"

The first session of an authorized committee of Congress on matters of investigation ever held in China came on August 8, when Representative Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, held an official hearing at the Union Club, Shanghai, on the Federal Incorporation Bill, H. R. 7204. The testimony of the members of the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China; C. C. Eberhardt, United States Consul-general at large; Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-general at Shanghai; Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking; Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, United States Court for China; Stirling Fessenden, American attorney of Shanghai. The proceedings as recorded will be presented to the colleagues of Mr. Dyer after his return to the United States.

The Congressional party, after having visited Honolulu and Manila, arrived in Shanghai on the U. S. Army Transport, *Great Northern,* on Thursday afternoon, August 5. The purpose of the trip of the Congressmen was the inspection of the naval bases at Honolulu and Manila, the investigating of the claims of the Philippines for independence, and the obtaining of general information as to the needs and position of American business in the Far East. Those composing the party were:

William J. Harris, wife and daughter, Cedartown, Ga., Democrat. Has been Director of Census, Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Thomas Sterling, son and daughter, Vermillion, S. D., Republican.

Guy E. Campbell, wife and two daughters, Crafton, Pa., Democrat.

Leonidas C. Dyer, wife and two daughters, St. Louis, Mo., Republican.

James A. Frear, wife and daughter. Judson, Wis., Republican.

Warren Gard, wife and niece, Hamilton, Ohio, Democrat.

Louis B. Goodall, Sanford, Maine. Republican.

Rufus Hardy, wife and two daughters, Corsicana, Texas, Democrat.

John M Marion and two daughters, Pittsburg, Pa., Republican.

Frank Murphy and son, Stubenville, Ohio, Republican.

Henry Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Calif., Republican.

Michael P. Phelan, wife, son and two daughters, Lynn, Mass., Democrat.

Stephen G. Porter, daughter and Mrs. Blancenship, Pittsburg, Pa., Republican.

Charles H. Randall, sister and niece. Los Angeles, Calif., Republican.

Leonidas D. Robinson and son, Woodesboro, N. C. Democrat.

Milton W. Shreve and wife, Erie, Pa., Republican.

John H. Small, wife and daughter, Washington, N. C., Democrat.

Harvey C. Woodward, wife and son, Spencer, W. Va., Republican.

In addition to members of the American national legislative bodies others in the party with them are:

Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra, wife and daughters.

D. R. Anthony and sister, family of D. D. Anthony, Jr.

Sister of Representative Fred Britton.

Mrs. E. E. Browne and Miss Helen C. Browne, family of Representative. E. E. Browne.

Arthur J. Mays, son of Representative Mays.

Mrs. L. W. Mott, wife of Representative L. W. Mott.

Miss Alice Page, daughter of Senator B. Page.

Mrs. D. J. Riordan and daughter family of Representative D. J. Riordan.

Mrs. Everett Sanders wife of Representative Everett Sanders.

Sister of Representative C. D. Sullivan.

Miss Margaret Steele, daughter of Representative Henry J. Steele.

A. Bulke Summers, son of Representative Summers.

George Hess, Director Botanical Garden.

E. F. Erk, secretary in charge of party, wife and daughter.

John Burke, Treasurer of the United States.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, wife and daughter.

Alexander H. Ford of Honolulu, representing the Pan Pacific Union.

The first entertainment given the party was that of a reception held at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the afternoon of their arrival by the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, the Acting Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai, the Taoyin of Shanghai, the Superintendent of Customs, the Chief of Police for Shanghai and Woosung, the Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking railway, the Shanghai City Magistrate and the Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

On the evening of their arrival the party were guests of honor at a banquet given at the Astor House Hotel by the Shanghai branch of the Pan-Pacific Union. H. E. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier of China and president of the organization, acted as toastmaster. Addresses were given by Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, Alexander H. Ford, founder of the Pan-Pacific Union, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

On the second day, the party was taken on a sightseeing tour by the Chinese organizations of Shanghai, who placed forty motor cars at their disposal, which included an exhibition and reception at the Chin Woo Athletic Association, the inspection of the Hun Sung Cotton Mill, and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. a visit to the plant of The Commercial Press, China's largest native publishing plant, and to that of *The Shun Pao,* the oldest native language daily newspaper. The men of the party were the guests at luncheon at the American Club of the committees of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, the American Association of China, the Far Eastern American Bar Association, while the ladies were entertained at the Astor House Hotel by the American Woman's Club of Shanghai.

A tea was given by twenty-one Chinese organizations at the Great Eastern Hotel at the conclusion of the day's tour, at which Dr. David Yui of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., presided. Both Dr. Yui and C. T. Wang, delegate at large to the Peace Conference at Versailles, in talks at the tea emphasized the friendship borne by China for the United States and expressed appreciation of the work being done in China by American citizens in educational and other lines. Mr. Wang also spoke of the Twenty-One Demands and the Shantung settlement.

Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, speaking for the Congressional Party, declared that

Kipling's verse about the inability of East and West to meet on a common footing was disproved by the present meeting.

"China is one of the greatest democracies of the world," he said. "Her people are virile, adaptable, and have above all the spirit of social democracy, without which a democratic government is a mere sham," he said. "The Twenty-One Demands are more than offset by the twenty-one progressive societies whose representatives are present at this meeting. The spirit of liberty and truth, as represented in our own revolution of 1776, are unconquerable. If I had had any doubts about the future of China they would have been set at rest by the spirit of the nation as exhibited this afternoon. Live and let live' has been China's motto. Is it possible that despite the terrible example of Germany another militaristic autocracy is trying to impress its culture upon the world? I do not believe that any nation tempted to plunder China would dare to brave the wrath of the civilized world by future aggressions. "Great good will come out of this visit—both to America and China. We know the temper and spirit of the people as never before. Though some of us must leave very soon, we shall rely upon the information and impressions of those of our party planning a longer visit. We feel more than ever that the Chinese and American people are naturally friends."

On the evening of the second day, the Congressmen, their families and the other members of the party were the guests of the American community of Shanghai at a dinner dance at the Carlton Cafe. More than 200 attended the function.

Half of the party left Shanghai by the *Great Northern* for home by way of Japan on Saturday afternoon, August 7, while the other members remained in Shanghai. Those remaining in China visited Hangchow on Sunday and upon their return departed for Nanking. From Nanking they proceeded to Tsinanfu, Tientsin, and from the latter city by rail to Peking. From Peking they will proceed to Mukden where the Japanese government will take up their entertainment and conduct them through Korea to Japan. Upon their arrival in Japan they will embark on an army transport for the United States.

Mixed Justice in Shanghai

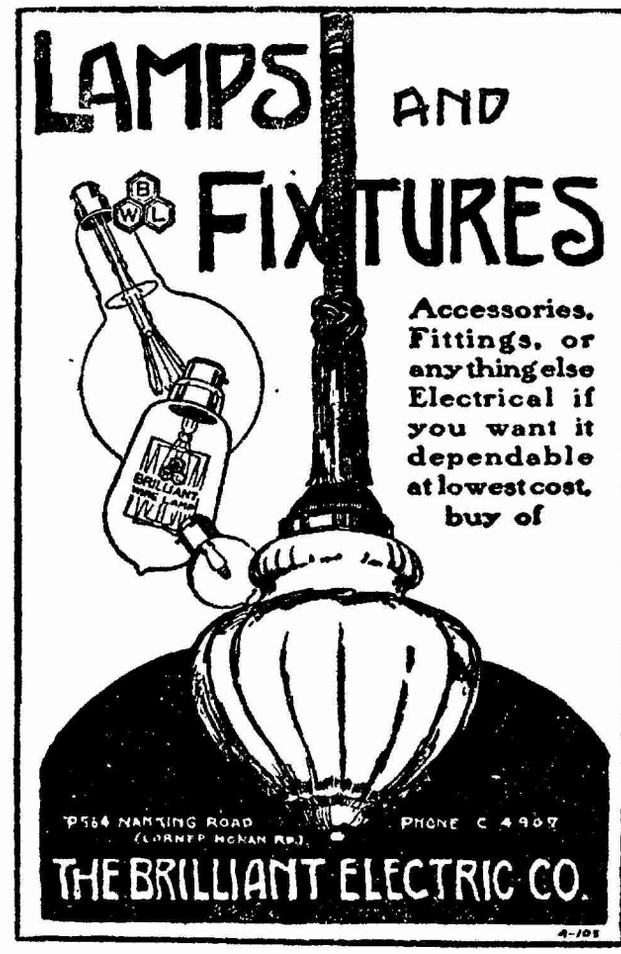
The following interesting article dealing with the Shanghai Mixed Court, written by Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, appeared in Asia Magazine for July. It was illustrated by C. LeRoy Baldridge. Mr. Peffer is Peking correspondent for the China Press.

SHANGHAI, this curious city on the edge of Asia, where yellow, white and brown dwell together in surprising harmony, has had to improvise some strange human institutions. Perhaps the strangest piece of human machinery devised by Shanghai in the interest of efficient municipal government is the Mixed Court—if not the unique police court of the world, at least one of the most picturesque. Here what the American police reporter would call the flotsam and jetsam of Chinese life are cast up on an island of occidental justice, and this court presents, not only a cross-section of Chinese life, but a revealing flash of the dramatic contrasts of two civilizations, East and West.

There is no difficulty in finding the court. Any rickshaw coolie knows, probably from personal experience, where the Hsing Yamen, or new public office, is located. After a circuitous and perilous ride, much of it along the Soochow Creek, where the river population lives its clamorous, odorous and hazardous life, the rickshaw rolls through a gate guarded by a tall, majestic Sikh policeman, whose flaming red turban is a burning spot of color against the drab, muddy gray of the Chinese street. Behind the gate is the *yamen*, a squat brick building in the ugly architecture unfortunately so prevalent in the foreign settlements in China. Incidentally, one of the contributions the West has not made to the East is architectural beauty. In that, as in so many other respects, the West has shown to the eastern peoples its worst and ugliest side.

Shanghai is an international city—the only international city in the world. It is controlled and governed by the Treaty Powers, which include all the principal Powers that have established treaty relations with China, except France, which has its own territory or Concession adjoining the International Settlement. In such a community unique solutions have had to be found for unique problems, and no problem has been more difficult than that of the administration of justice.

For the foreign resident it is a simple matter. He is subject to the laws only of his own country, because of the privileges of extra-territoriality which China conceded to foreign Powers some seventy years ago, when she was forced to concede so much else, including parts of her territory. Thus, for the American, there is an American court with an American judge and an American district attorney to administer American law, just as in New York, Chicago, San Francisco or Joplin. As for the Englishman, Russian, Japanese or Italian, even if no special court has been established for him, there is at least a consular court. The result is, of course, that your neighbor can do things with impunity that might net you twenty-five dollars and costs, or vice versa. Yet one cheerfully accepts these international fines as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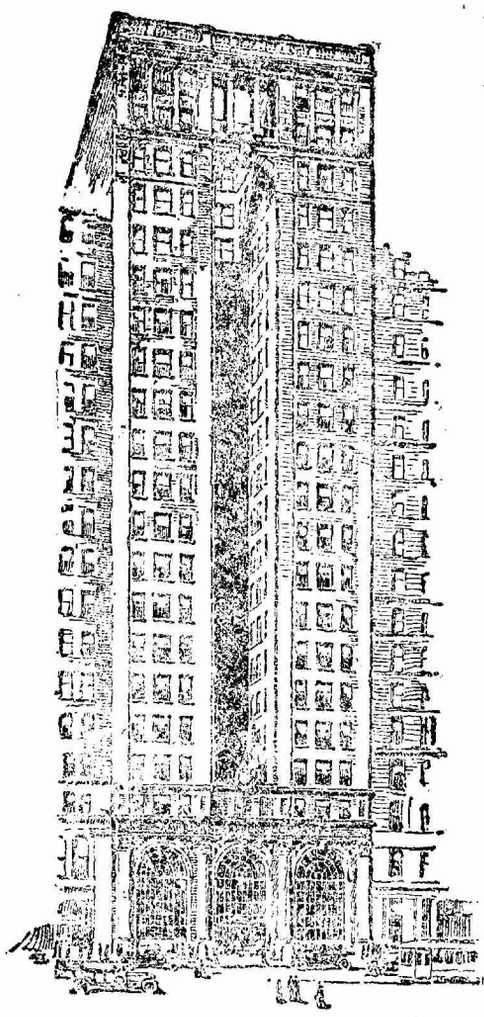

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part of the flavor that makes up the fascination of life in Shanghai.

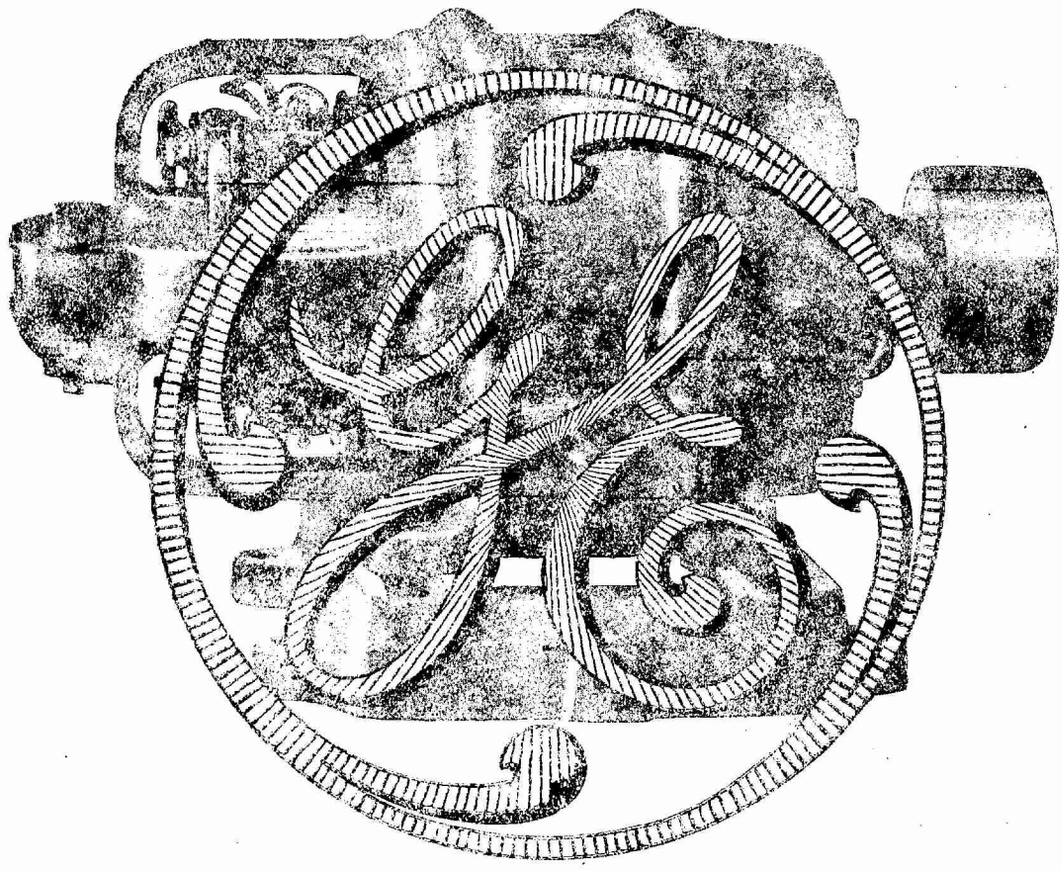
But it has not been so simple for the Chinese, more than half a million of whom have taken up their residence in the foreign settlements of Shanghai because of better business opportunities and better police protection and better sanitation. The most logical solution would have been to let them, too, provide their own court and apply their own principles of justice. But there is no Chinese legal code that is universally applied—only a tenuous body of tradition and precedent promulgated cumulatively by various emperors of the old regime. It was not so long ago that a Chinese could be beheaded for stealing a chicken. It was not so long ago that he was hung up by the thumbs to make him confess whether he was guilty or innocent; in the interior today torture is not uncommon. Even now provincial justice depends largely upon the humor, sweet will and digestion of the district mandarin. With all the defects that may be attributed to western justice, temperamental sentences are not likely to be tolerated in a community governed by people who subscribe to twentieth century civilization.

In order to meet the needs of the Chinese residents of Shanghai and at the same time safeguard them from the caprice of their haphazard system of justice, the expedient of the Mixed Court was adopted; that is, a tribunal presided over by two magistrates sitting jointly, one a Chinese and the other a foreigner. The foreign magistrates are called assessors. The Chinese magistrates sit daily; the foreigners alternately. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday the British assessor sits with the Chinese magistrate; on Tuesday and Thursday, the American assessor; on Saturday, the Japanese. Before the war the German assessor sat on Saturday. There are assessors for all the other nationalities represented in Shanghai, but they sit only when the interests of their respective nations are affected.

To the Mixed Court are brought all Chinese offenders in the International Settlement. Here also, are heard all civil actions between Chinese and actions by foreigners against Chinese.

Theoretically the Chinese magistrate is supposed to have final authority, the foreign assessor sitting only in the capacity of adviser, but in actual practice it is the foreign magistrate who makes the decision. This is unfortunate but necessary, for the Chinese assessors are not yet sufficiently grounded in jurisprudence to be given independent judgment, and their decisions are often fantastic. For instance, I remember one important case in which the complainant made the charge that the defendant, who was out on bail, had threatened him with personal violence if he continued the case. He asked, therefore, that the defendant's bail be withdrawn and that he be sent back to jail. There was a long argument, at the conclusion of which the Chinese magistrate triumphantly produced the solution to keep both the complainant and defendant in jail during the trial: thus trouble of any kind would be obviated. In a long whispered conference on the bench it was explained to the court why it was contrary to sound legal practice to imprison a man for reporting a violation of law.

Justice is more than blindfolded in such a court. Into its balance are thrown not only the merits of the individual cause, but the elements of an alien civilization and the unfathomable ways of an alien race. It is no easy lot, that of the assessor. He needs the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, nerves of an Indian—and a command of the Chinese language and its dialects, the more the better. For there will come before him those who speak every



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dialect from that of Yunnan Province in the south to Kirin in the north. He will have interpreters interpreting interpreters, from one dialect to another, until finally an English sentence is evolved—but there is much latitude in the rendition of the Chinese dialects, and there's many a slip 'twixt the word of a witness and the lips of an interpreter. I, myself, have heard a negative answer translated as an affirmative, only to be caught and corrected later by the magistrate or assessor. And I have seen, too, a coolie witness who had to give his testimony by signs, for he hailed from a small inland village having a language all its own, like so many inland villages. I remember a defendant who came from some hamlet up the Yangtze acting out impassionately and in detail the tale of his mishaps : how he was peacefully strolling down the road, gazing with interest at the shops of the metropolis, when suddenly from behind him a foot projected ; he was precipitated into the street, seized by a large man in a uniform and brought to these distinguished quarters, but why or wherefore, he knew not. Every incident and character in his chronicle was enacted with the remarkable sense of mimicry with which the Chinese are endowed ; even the policeman was done to the life—gesture, facial expression and all. It should be added that the author truthfully unfolded his story—except that he neglected to make it clear that the incident, so dramatically described, had occured some little time after he had picked the pocket of a fellow pedestrian. Perhaps first in the list of requirements the assessor must have is patience. It is harder, far, to extract a direct answer from a Chinese of the lower classes than gold from the unyielding earth. For one thing, there is no word in the Chinese language for "yes" or "no." Whether character has affected vocabulary or vocabulary character, there is at any rate no strain of directness in the Chinese people, whether of speech or action.

"Did you see the accused enter the shop?"

"I do not know the accused."

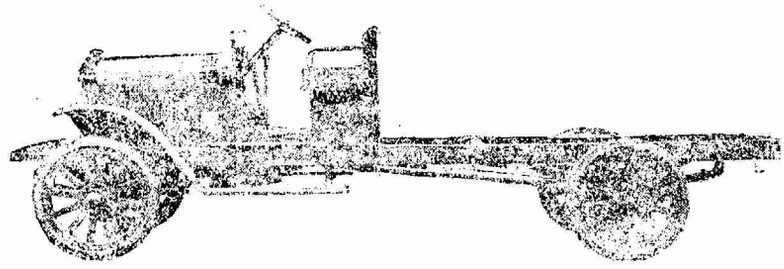
"But did you see him enter the shop?"

"I was busy buying some shoes."

"Did you or did you not see the accused enter shop?"

"I was busy working at my bench all the time. I was helping my wife."

It takes nine or ten more questions to elicit by devious and circuitous methods, and with much exasperation, that he did not—or did ; sometimes the no or yes is never extracted. Witnesses are just as vague about time and numbers—"very late," "before evening," "very many," "a few," "several tens" —never precisely when, or exactly how many. The Chinese are not to blame for this lack of directness. It is not a matter of racial stupidity or perversity, nor even of individual stupidity or perversity. The explanation lies in race difference, a difference as wide as civilization. For it must be remembered, if the lot of the assessor is hard, so is that of the Chinese. He goes his way as his ancestors have for generation after generation, stretching back into the dim mists of antiquity. And then one day, for some reason that he cannot fathom, he is taken by a man in a foreign uniform to a strange building where strange human beings begin asking him strange questions. They ask him why he throws refuse into the street; why shouldn't he? They ask him why, if he is a laundryman, he sprinkles clothes as his ancestors always did, via the mouth; why shouldn't he? They ask him, if he is a hawker carrying his kitchen on a bamboo pole over his shoulder, why he does so without a license; why shouldn't he, and what is a license? They ask him, if he runs a small restaurant, why he



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lets mice run over the noodles and filth accumulate on the tables; why should n't he? What does he know about sanitary bureaus and departments of health, whatever they may be? And he pays his fine or serves his sentence, knowing nothing more than this, that by his failure to propitiate some god, an evil spirit has interrupted the even flow of his existence to make him, as he says, "eat misery."

But what is lacking in directness in the Chinese mind as revealed in court is made up in fertility of imagination, Infinite is the variety of defenses, and astonishing; as infinite and astonishing as the variety of peccadillos and the resourcefulness with which the Chinese criminal, dangerous or petty, orders his technique. There is something almost aweing in the ingenuity and naivete of the tale by which a rickshaw coolie will explain why he has not a license, or a pickpocket why he happens to have someone's else purse. One gasps at the bland way in which a coolie who has been taken in the act of robbing a house, with a record of seven previous convictions, will affirm that he was in the house making a friendly call in the middle of the night or, on testimony that the "host" never saw him before, that he went there in search of a position as cook, although he is by profession a stable coolie.

I remember the case of one Chow Tsze-ching, who was arrested on the roof of a house in the middle of the night, breaking his way into a skylight. Yes, he admitted, he was there all right, but he lived there and had merely lost his key and was trying to climb in; at which the householder interposed that the man was a total stranger to him. When Chow was confronted with this statement he decided to confess. It was difficult, he said, difficult on the score of modesty. The truth was—well, he had to relieve a call of nature and—he wore an air of martyrdom when he was led away to begin a year's sentence.

These are the sweepings of Chinese life, that one sees here: and in the sweepings of any race are reflected the cruelties and bitterness and maladjustments in the structure of the life of that race. Here are reflected the horrible poverty, the black ignorance, the filth, the deadness of faith and hopelessness that are China's heritage from the past, the heritage it is now trying to shake off. Not only petty pilferings and swindlings, but kidnappings, selling of children into slavery, maltreatment of wives and concubines, cruelty to employees, injustice in the family—these, too, are written in the record, with cruel oriental emphasis.

But the Mixed Court is not only tribunal; it is also educator. With all its faults, it is playing a tremendous part in the upbuilding of New China. It is helping to reform the ancient and decayed legal system; more than that, to create system, new not only in content and procedure, but in fundamental principles. It sets laws of evidence, as a means of obtaining testimony, in contrast with torture. It sets the Anglo-Saxon assumption of the innocence of the accused in contrast with the stupid barbarities of the mandarins. It serves as a model as well as a stimulus, It is a part of the process of giving to the East those elements of western civilization that the East must have, to regain its arrested momentum.

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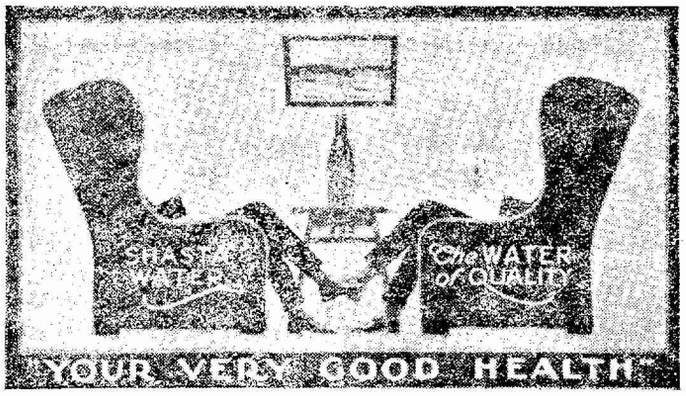

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News from North China

The Italian Minister left on August 2, for Peitaiho for a fortnight's vacation now that the military operations between the Chihli and Anhwei forces have been over.

Frederick S. Smith, China correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, left for Shanghai on August 2. Mr. Smith arrived in Peking a week ago on a business trip and is returning to his Shanghai headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Crocker of San Francisco left on August 2, for Shanghai where they hope to secure passage on the first available steamer for San Francisco. They have been visiting in Peking for some time. Mr. Crocker is one of America's sugar kings.

Charles C. Batchelder, Acting American Commercial Attache in Peking, left on the 8:35 o'clock morning train on August 2, for Tientsin where he proceeded to India to take up his new post of Trade Commissioner. A number of his friends were present at the station to see him off.

Kao Meng-jen, delegate to the International Financial Conference in Belgium, has been recalled owing to his connection with the Anfu Club, and the Chinese Minister to Belgium will replace him in view of the fact there is not sufficient time to send a delegate from China to replace him.

Miss Burton, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. Burton, left Tientsin by the Pukow train on August 4, enroute for Hankow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horner, manager of the Robert Dollar Company, previous to her marriage with J. H. O'Brien, of Ichang. The marriage will take place at Hankow.

General Chin Yun-peng, who has been requested by the President to become the Prime Minister again, arrived in Peking from Tientsin on Thursday evening. In a few days his name will again be gazetted as Prime Minister, and he is now being consulted as to his cabinet colleagues.

Lynn W. Meekins, United States Trade Commissioner, has returned from a short vacation at Peitaiho and is now in charge of the office of the American Commercial Attache until the return of Julean Arnold on August 11. Many of Mr. Arnold's friends in Peking are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to see his return.

Yu Jen-feng has been appointed Director of the Peking Hankow Railway, and Hsiao Chen-chen has been appointed Director of the Peking Suiyuan Railway in place of General W. S. Y. Tinge or General Ting Shih-yuan, who was dismissed on account of his connection with the Anfu Club. It was General Ting who combined these two lines under his directorship.

On the morning of August 3, the American Legation here received a telegram from the American Consul-General at Shanghai announcing that the steamer *Great Northern* with the Congressional party on board was due at Woosung on Thursday morning, and that it would sail again on Saturday or Sunday with some members of the party who must return to the United States.

News received in Peking states that G. Kahn, who has been the French Minister at Bangkok has received an important appointment in the central administration of the Foreign Office and will not be returning to Siam. He is to be succeeded by Fernand

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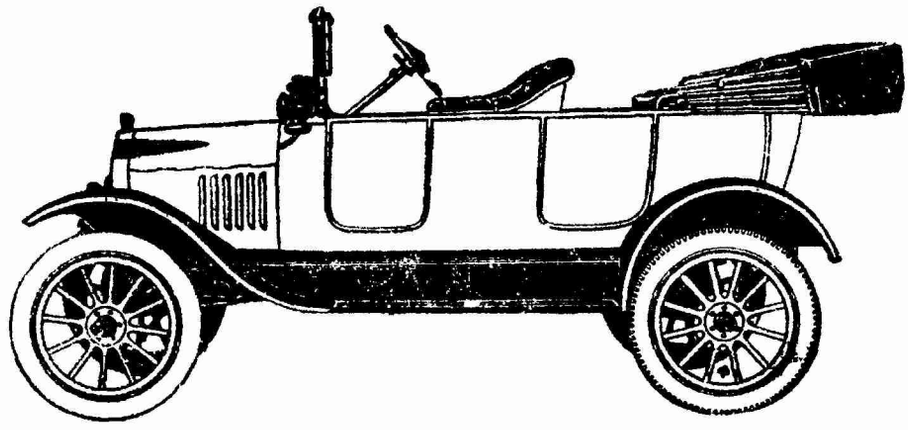

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Pila whose foreign experience has been mostly in China, he having held posts in Peking, Shanghai, Chefoo and Foochow.

The books of the Ministry of Communications, according to the Chun Mei News Agency, have been kept by a special audit organ and have therefore escaped the eyes of the public until as a result of the present investigation of the said Ministry it has been found that there are over $50,000,000 irregularly spent and large amounts of government funds are not kept in the books.

A fortnight ago, General Chang Tsò-ling issued an order to hold up the customs revenue at Newchang, and in taking this action, tried to prevent the seizure of the fund by the enemy. Since warfare has terminated, he has given instructions for no further interference with the customs revenue. This instruction was given as a result of the protest from the Inspectorate-General of Customs in Peking.

Foreign diplomats, foreign doctors and the Chinese authorities have come to an understanding separately to take steps to remove the cholera menace which is existing among the soldiers. It has been suggested that the Foreign legation guards should loan experienced non-commissioned officers for a few days to instruct the Chinese soldiery in the best methods of constructing latrines and incinerators, marking foul grounds.

The Committee in charge of the Teachers' Institute and Educational Conference, which was to have been held at Tunghsien near Peking from August 7, to 26, announces that on account of the continuance of disturbed political conditions and the irregularity of railway communications, it has been decided not to hold the annual meeting this year. Announcement of this decision has been sent to all leaders and delegates whose names were known.

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Mukden, and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, arrived in Peking on the afternoon of August 4, reaching the Capital on separate trains, within half an hour of each other. They were accompanied each by a body-guard of infantry and machine guns. They were met at the station by the representatives of the President. General Chang is staying in the Fengtien Guild in the Western city whereas General Tsao is residing in the residence of the late President Feng Kuo-chang. These two generals are discussing with the President the questions of the re-organization of the Cabinet and the disposition of the present Parliament in Peking.

Fred Marsh, manager of the Imperial Hotel in Tientsin, died suddenly last Saturday afternoon, from heat apoplexy. During the forenoon he was complaining of the exceptional heat, but appeared in his usual robust condition, being busily engaged in making arrangements for his wife and child, who were leaving for a brief visit to Peitaiho. He saw them off on the 11.30 o'clock train. Before the afternoon he informed his clerks that he did not feel well and went to his room for rest. Half an hour later he collapsed, and died at 4.25 p. m. shortly after reaching the hospital. Mr. Marsh arrived in Tientsin to take charge of the Imperial Hotel in September 1915. The funeral took place Sunday morning at the Canton Road Cemetery, the Rev. S. G. Teakle officiating.

More than forty prominent officials, business men and gentry met last Sunday morning at the government Law College and organized the Metropolitan District Farmer's Relief Association. The promoters of the movement were Lu Yung, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and Tang Yu-hen, chief of the extension work of the same Ministry. The object of the Association was to render immediate aid to the farmers in the area whose crops had been destroyed by soldiers who were recently engaged in military operations or whose animals had been stolen or commandeered. Towards the end of this week, 350 piculs of buckwheat seed have been sent out. This kind of seed will mature quickly in from sixty to seventy days.

Admiral Gleaves, Charles R. Crane, American Minister, Dr. C. D. Tenney, Counsellor of the American Legation, and several prominent residents of Peitaiho, according to information from that popular summer resort in North China, attended a formal

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tiffin on board the *Huron*, a large four-funnelled cruiser, which arrived off the settlement on the early morning of August 3. Upon the arrival of the Admiral's party at the *Huron*, which was anchored two miles out, a salute was fired. The party spent the afternoon inspecting the ship and returned to Peitaiho at 7 p. m. Further information from Peitaiho states that the *South Dakota* arrived there on the morning of August 3, from the south and left again in the same direction, and that the *General Alava* has resumed her anchorage off the Tiger Rocks, Rocky Point.

A Mandate was issued last week ordering the arrest of Hsu Shu-cheng or Little Hsu, Tseng Yu-chien (former Minister of Communications), Tuan Chi-kuei (a nephew of Tuan Chi-jui, commander-in-chief of the Western forces of Tuan's army against Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu), Chu Hsien (former Minister of Justice), Li Shih-hao (former Minister of Finance), Ting Shih-yuan (former Director of the Peking-Hankow-Peking-Suiyuan Railways), Wang Chih-lung, (secretary to General Nien Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei), Liang Hung-chih (the spirit of the Anfu Club), Yao Chen (Chief Justice of the Supreme, Court), Yao Kuo-chen (former Vice-Minister of Communications). A second list of officials who have been closely associated with the Anfu Club has been issued, headed by Tsao Ju-ling (former Minister of Communications and Finance), and including the President and the Treasurer of the International Press Club.

Peking, August 5.

News from Central China

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Hankow will receive General Feng Yu-hsiang next Monday when the Christian general will speak on Christianity before Christians and other friends in Hankow.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have received a request from the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, asking them to help raise fund for relief work in the war devastated areas in the North.

On account of the fearfully hot weather, the working hours of the workers in the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works have been reduced. Workers in the Tso Hsin Factories in Wuchang have suspended working by themselves on their demand for summer holidays being refused by the manager.

During the past week, the market for exports in Hankow was very dull, and there was nothing of interest to report. The market for imported piece goods holds its own as regards prices which are however quite nominal in the complete absence of business. There will be no improvement for at least a month.

There are strong indications of another flood this year in Hupeh as large volumes of water are coming down from the upper Yangtze River. The water line along the bund in Hankow is fastly rising, and many parts of Wuchang bordering the river have already been overflooded, but without any serious disaster.

The Wuchang Electric Light Company has mortgaged its plant and building to a Japanese company for a loan of $?00,000. The old plant was installed with German machinery. But when the company passed under Japanese management, it has been replaced by Japanese stock with a Japanese engineer supervising the work.

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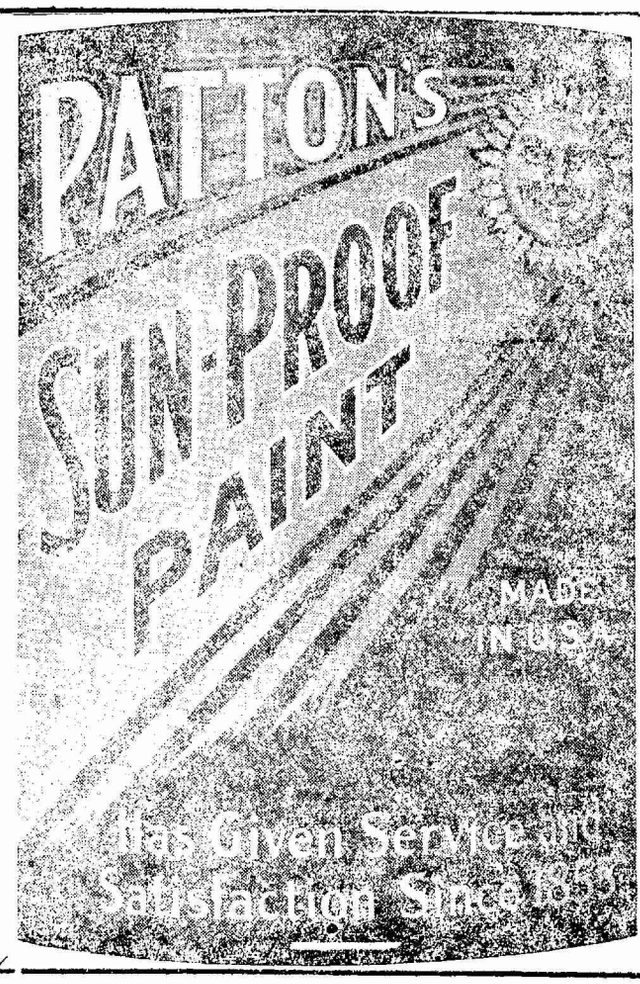

At the summer resort of Kuling, a meeting was held on July 30, when enthusiasts of the Chinese phonetic script gathered to hear interesting addresses on the subject by Miss Garland, secretary of the Phonetic Association, the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, Miss Tsai of Nanking, and various missionaries who have obtained experience in teaching the script.

The Sixteenth Mixed Brigade under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commissioner of Defence in Western Hunan stationed at Changteh, arrived at Wuchang last week, The number of men totals 15,000, 80 percent of which are Christians. These Christian soldiers were brought down river by a flotilla of eighteen tugboats and 300 junks.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, is contemplating sending his son and a nephew to America to pursue higher education. Han Kwong-chau, Chief of the General Department, and Mr. Liu Kong-cheng, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Provincial government, also expect to send their sons to the United States in company with General Wang's son and nephew.

The Educational Office of Wuchang asked by several school presidents in Wuchang that steps be taken to dismiss the "trouble-fomenting elements" from among the student body for the fear that they might again participate in politics when schools open next fall. In view of this movement, the students federation has telegraphed to General Wu Pei-fu, the triumphant general in the North, setting forth the scheme of the authorities here to suppress student activities.

It is reported that on August 3, a very large quantity of war material, including 1,800 rifles and a number of cases of small arm ammunition was brought into Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Railway, and was subsequently conveyed to the yamen of General Wang Chan-yuan at Wuchang. These arms and ammunition are the spoils taken from those of Wu Kwang-hsin's troops who were recently disarmed and repatriated by order of General Wang.

After several conferences with General Tan Yan-kai, the Southern leader now occupying Changsha, Dr. Yen Te Ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is still unable to open through traffic on the line between Wuchang and Changsha. General Tan Yan-kai insists that part of the revenue of this line go to the Southern Administration of Hunan. But as the revenue barely covers the operating expenses of the line, Dr. Yen finds it practically impossible to accede to this demand.

Max Goehler, a German subject who was entrusted with the engineering project of the aerial railway at Kuling, Kiukiang, was arrested in Hankow on July 31, by the Chinese authorities, and was sent back to Kiukiang where charge is being brought against him for his failure to carry out his part of the contract entered into by him and the Chinese Kuling Aerial Railway Company. Another charge was brought against him at Hanyang by the Hanyang Nail and Needle Factory who had ordered machines through him and had paid the money at San Francisco but had not received any machinery.

When the lamentable conditions of the children of Central Europe had been brought to the Church Council at Kuling, a committee was appointed with the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, Dean of the Divinity School of Boone University, Wuchang, acting as chairman to diffuse information on this subject and

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Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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to raise money to save the children. The Committee has succeeded in raising $2,420, and is seeking the help of H. Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hankow, and friend of all benevolent objects, in telegraphing the amount to London.

At a reception given in his honor by the Western Returned Students' Association of Wu-Han and the Chinese missionaries in Hankow and Wuchang at the former German Golf Club of Hankow, General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General, gave the revelation that the Japanese at Changteh were doing lots of business there by selling the national flag of the Rising Sun to Chinese shopkeepers, who were seeking protection under foreign flag against looting soldiery. General Feng said: "Nearly every shop of importance in Changteh has a Japanese flag flying over its frontage, and for this they have to pay the Japanese from $75 up, according to the financial standing of the shop."

According to a northern exchange, it is reported that through the intercession of a certain important personage, the government at Peking will offer to General Wang Chan-yuan, the Chihli Tuchun of Hupeh, to release General Wu Kwang-hsin, an Anfu general and brother-in-law of Field Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who has been held by General Wang since July 16, when General Wu's scheme to smash these cities for the Anfuites was frustrated by the Chihli general. According to the arrangement General Wu will be held to answer certain charges at Peking as formerly demanded by General Wang. Locally there seems to be little hope for immediate release of the Anfu prisoner, as General Wang has telegraphed to Peking demanding that Wu's name be added to the list of Anfu traitors.

A Naval Court was held at Ichang last week to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the British steamship *Loong Mow* belonging to Mackenzie and Company, with the following officiating: J. L. Smith, British Consul at Ichang, president; Roland A. Clark, Lieutenant Commander and Senior Naval Officer and Russel A. Bell-Syer, retired Lieutenant Commander of the British Navy. After examining the circumstances, the Court finds that the Master, Sidney Hall, appears to have navigated his vessel throughout properly, and sees no ground for blaming the conduct of the staff either before, during or after the accident. The Court also recommends that while ordinary steam and steering trials should be made at Shanghai, no vessel should be allowed to trade on the upper Yangtze Valley without a final trial above Ichang.

Hankow, August 7, 1920.

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News from South China

Mr. Charles North, manager of the Canton office of Andersen, Meyer and Company, is now on a business trip to Yunnanfu.

Lu Yu-kwong, a son of General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war lord, paid a visit to Canton the latter part of July.

Mr. R. M. de Journel, manager of the Industrielle Banque de Chine at Hongkong, died July 28, Funeral services were held the following day.

News from Yunnanfu reached here states that the old Parliament will soon meet at Chungking, Szechuen, instead of at Yunnanfu as first decided.

Canton will soon have a kindergarten normal training class, the government having made arrangements to open one capable of admitting fifty students at one time.

No more fighting in Hunan has been reported. The Military government in Canton, however, is still much concerned over reports of unsettled conditions in the interior of Canton.

Liang Shi-yi, the well-known leader of the Communication clique so-called, is at present visiting friends at Hongkong. He denies that he is in South China for political purposes.

The Kwangsi militarists, having been assured that the Chihli party will win, have also declared their siding with Tsao Kun against Tuan Chi-jui in the present conflict in the North.

The Military government, through Dr. Chen Chin-to, refuses to admit that it has any intention to dissolve the old Parliament or cancel the independence of the South-west.

The provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Kiangsi have arrived at an understanding for mutual defence and co-operation in their relationship with the North.

The government of Kwangsi will erect a mint in Wuchow. Machinery, the cost of which is nearly $300,000 is being installed. The mint will be able to turn out $200,000 worth of 20-cent coins daily, if on full run.

The Civil Governor of Kwangtung has approved of the resolution of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly delaying the admission of young women to the Canton High Normal School on same terms with young men.

The American Congressional party is expected to visit Canton August 5. A committee, headed Mr. Wen Bing-chung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already been appointed to receive these distinguished guests.

Shen Hung-ying, commanding the frontier forces in the North River districts, has requested that the gambling monopoly within his jurisdiction be taken into charge by himself so as to procure revenue for military expenses.

Canton Municipality has just opened a new modern market. In the market correct scales and other measurements will be exacted. In has been notorious that some shop-keepers here do not use the standard scales as provided by law.

The Canton government gunboat *Kong-tai*, now interned in Macao, has not yet been delivered up to the Chinese authorities by the Portuguese. It appeared that, when the boat first entered Macao and then tried to depart, she was fired upon by the Macao naval authorities. In the subsequent conflict, four Portuguese were wounded and fourteen Chinese mutineers, killed. The Macao government would not release the captured gunboat without some satisfaction to the families of the wounded, whose conditions may still turn out fatal.

Canton, July 29, 1920.

Who's Who in China

(海軍總司令監建福)

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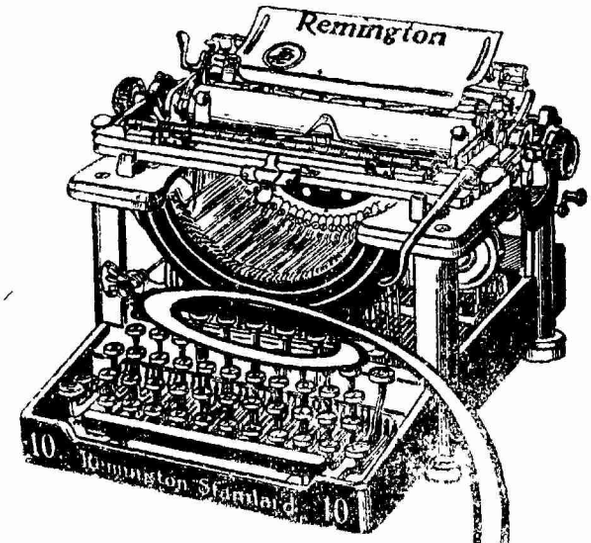

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Admiral K. K. Lang, the popular Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, is winning the heart of all Chinese and foreign residents in Shanghai for his entertaining manners and democratic attitude. Though a man of sixty-three, he is always alert and active and ready to see service again whenever the nation needs him to.

Born in Minghouhsien, Fukien, Admiral Lang received his naval education at the Foochow Naval School, graduating from that institution in 1874 with the highest honors.

Immediately after his graduation, he joined the navy, working gradually up as third second lieutenant and was chosen as Lieut. Commander of the Chaoyung War Vessel which once visited Great Britain.

Following his return, he served as Captain of the Alphabetical Gunboats, Chen Cheung, Chen Hsi and Chen Nan and of the Training Ships, We Yuen, Min Chiah and Tung Chi and of the Cruiser Hai Chin. During the last days of the Manchus he was tranferred to the Ministry of Navy, when he served respectively as Staff officer, head of the Administrative Department and Rear Admiral with right to wear the peacock feather and occupying important offices in Chihli and Shantung.

When the Republic was established, Admiral Lang was appointed on April 6, 1912 as senior member of the Naval General Staff and became commander-in-chief of the First Squadron. On July 18, 1913, he was appointed Counsellor on Naval Affairs to the President and on May 16, of the following year was given the office of Chief of the Naval Staff of the President.

Since March 28, 1918, Admiral Lang has been holding the office of the Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, succeeding Admiral Sah Cheng-ping, the present premier.

For his distinguished services, Admiral Lang has been decorated with the Second Chia Ho with the Precious Rays and the Second Class Striped Tiger and other medals He was also awarded the Fourth Order of Merit on January 1, of this year.

J. H.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 4. Generals Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu arrive Peking —— President Hsu Shih-chang prepares a mandate, censoring himself for misgovernment.

August 7. A mandate is issued containing the names of the six following Members of Parliament, whose dismissal and punishment have been ordered:—Feng Shu, at present at Shanghai as Northern Peace Delegate, Kuang Yung-chin, editor of the "*Kuo Shih-pao*," which is General Nyi Tsze-chung's organ, Kang Shih-to, Treasurer of the International Press Club, Cheng Wen-chan, chancellor of the Frontier Defence Bureau, Chuang Yin-hsun, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, and Chang Hsu-en, Treasurer of the Anfu Club.

August 9. Interest at Chinese Capital centers principally upon the forth coming Mandate which will promulagate Chin Yun-ping's cabinet.

August 11. Consortium definitely refuses to make any advances to China until a formal government has been properly organized.

August 10. Congressional Party on tour of Orient, arrive Nanking, where they are conveyed to yamen of Tuchun Li Shun, Governor-General of Kiangsu. They were met at station by high officials, military guard of honor, boy scouts and hundreds of boy and girl students.

August 10. Death is reported of Rear Admiral C. T. Hutchins of the United States Navy, as a result of a paralytic stroke. Admiral Hutchins came to China a year ago to visit his son, Commander C. T. Hutchins United States Naval Attache.

SIBERIA

August 3. The Boshelviks continuing their war against Poland advance on Lemburg where rich oil wells are located, Boshelviks capture Brest-Litovsk, their next object being Warsaw.

August 4. Sixteen carloads of silver taken at Vladivostok on April 4, as security is returned to Russia authorized by Japanese demand.

August 5. Boshelvik government replies to Great Britain that its eventual peace terms with Poland will not be based on the success of recent military operations.

GENERAL

August 2. British circles are considerably exercised over the arrest of George L. Shaw, by the Japanese authorities shortly after he had entered Korean territory in the vicinity of Antung, without a passport.

August 4. U. S. Department of Commerce in a report calls attention to the activities of the British government in connection with oil supplies for the acquisition of the British government of two-thirds of the stock of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.——Forthcoming arrival at Marseilles of a 100,000 tons of Chinese coal opens a fresh epoch in history of coal industry.

August 5. British newspapers state that the Boshelviks have concluded a secret treaty with Germany, whereby Russia was permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms, stores and foodstuffs and, after the conquest of Poland, Russia would be allowed to send commissaries to Poland to control all Polish exports.——Senator Harding, Republican President candidate, in a speech at Marion, Ohio, opposes the surrender of nationality to internationality and states that no other authority than Congress can declare war for the United States.

August 8. Governor Cox in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, declares himself unequivocally in support of the League of Nations.

August 9. British and French Ministers jointly discuss measures to meet the situation caused by the refusal of the Boshelviks to extend hostilities against the Poles to instruct military experts to draw up a report.

August 10. Japanese claim that arrest of George L. Shaw was made because he had been inciting Korean revolutionaries.

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Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

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Men and Events

A son, John Blair, was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker of Shanghai, at Rockholme, Mokanshan, on August 10.

Invitations have been issued for a dinner to be given by the directors of the Wing On Company on the evening of August 14, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai, Wing On building, at 8 o'clock.

W. F. Lowell of the Saco-Lowell Shops with Andersen, Meyer and Company, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday, August 11, after a three week's business trip spent in Mukden, Dairen, and North China.

The formal opening of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, (Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) was held on Tuesday, August 10, at 18 Rue de France, French Concession, Tientsin from 10 until 4 o'clock. The opening of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese-American Bank will probably take place about September 1.

C. G. Diller, who has been connected with the moving picture division of the Y. M. C. A. in Siberia for nearly two years, returned to his home last week at Fort Morgan, Colorado, on the *s. s. Great Northern*, after a few days visit in Shanghai. Mr. Diller gives as his opinion the firm belief that Japan is planning to convert Siberia into a second Korea.

During the visit here of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, with the Congressional party, he cabled his acceptance of the Senatorial nomination tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin, his native state. While on his way to the Orient, Dr. Reinch first received notification of his nomination.

Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer of St. Louis, Missouri, while visiting Hangchow with the Congressional party on Monday, August 6, slipped as he stepped in a sampan on West Lake and fell into the lake. He was rescued with difficulty and is suffering from a severely sprained ankle. Mr. Dyer continued his journey after having received medical attention from Dr. W. G. Hiltner upon reaching Shanghai Monday evening, enroute to Nanking.

It has been announced that a new American steamship company, known as the American-West China Navigation Company, has recently been organized. The company will participate in freight business between Ichang and Chungking. The shareholders of the company are: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Raven Trust Company, B. C. Haile, H. E. Gibson, L. Jacob, William S. Fleming, J. S. Dolan, F. R. Sites, Captain Drennan, and Dr. N. L. Downs.

Brass cymbals, although they make up a goodly portion of a Chinese orchestra are not musical instruments. This was the testimony under oath of Luie Kim, an importer of San Francisco, before the Judge of the Customs Appraiser's Port, on June 24. "They make a big noise but I can't say these cymbals make music," declared Mr. Kim., who insists that they should be classified as manufactured metal which takes a duty of 20 percent instead of musical instruments which take a duty of 45 percent.

The Chinese National Welfare Society of America, a society that promotes closer relation between America and China and the aiding of China to meet the requirements of the Western nations, recently held their first national convention at San Francisco. Delegates attended the convention from thirty localities including, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, and Cuba. During the convention Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, and Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, gave several addresses at the various meetings.

Among the passengers expected to return to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Friday, August 13 are: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boone of Kinston, North Carolina, who will be stationed in Shantung with the British Cigarette Company; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winstead of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, who will be connected with the British Cigarette Company in Honan; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome of Germantown, North Carolina, who will be connected with the company in Anhwei; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore who will be stationed at Hankow; T. J. Whitaker and C. E. Petree who will go to Shantung where they will be connected with the company there.

Electric Lights For Buddha

Urga is the capital of Mongolia and the only city of considerable size in the entire country, but it is also the residence of the Hutukhtu, or Living Buddha, the

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head of both the church and the state. Across the valley his palaces nestle close sgainst the base of the Bogdo-ol (God's mountain), which rises in wooded slopes from the river to an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level.

The Hutukhtu has three palaces on the banks of the Tola river. One of them is a hideous thing built in Russian style. The other two have at least the virtue of Mongolian architecture. In the main palace the central pavilion is white with gilded cupolas and smaller pavilions at the side have roofs of green. The whole is surounded by an eight-foot stockade of white posts trimmed with red.

The principal palace is wired for electricity and a great arc light illuminates the courtyard. We brought with us across the desert one of the six electric plants which were sold to the Hutukhtu, but as some of the sulphuric acid from the batteries spilled on the bag containing all our field clothes when we were on a mad chase after a wolf, we paid dearly for the honor.

One evening Mr. Lucander and Mr. Mamen, who sold the electric plant to the Hutukhtu, were summoned to the palace to receive payment. They witnessed a scene which today could be possible only in Mongolia. Several thousand dollars in silver were brought outside to their motorcar and the Minister of Finance, who paid the bills, insisted that they count it in his presence.

A great crowd of Mongols had gathered near the Palace and at last a long rope was let out from one of the buildings. Kneeling, the Mongols reverently touched the rope, which was gently wagged from the other end, supposedly by the Hutukhtu. A barbaric monotone of chanted prayers arose from the kneeling suppliants and the rope was wagged again. Then the Mongols rode away, silent with awe at having been blessed by the living God. All this under a blazing electric light beside an automobile at the foot of the Bogdo-ol!—Roy Chapman Andrews in *Harper's Magazine* for July.

Chinese Woman Doctor Granted Honorary Degree by Her Alma Mater

Dr. Ida Kahn of Nanchang, China, who is at present in America lecturing and doing graduate work at Michigan University, Ann Arnbor, Michigan, has been granted an honorary degree of Master of Arts. It is the first time a Chinese woman has been given an honorary degree by her alma mater. She is well known in the Chinese medical world and has been actively engaged in medical work in hospitals in China. President Hutchin's of the University at the recent commencement when granting the degree had the following to say:

"Dr. Ida Kahn is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Michigan in the class of 1896. Carrying to her native country the benefits and blessings of modern medicine, both in its preventive and curative fields, Dr. Kahn has accomplished results that have brought to her distinct recognition from the people and from public officials. Through her continued and efficient application of her knowledge of,

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and skill in hygiene, she has greatly reduced morbidity and mortality in those parts of China that have come within the circle of her influence. Moreover, as a skillful practioner of medicine and surgery she has relieved, so far as human skill could relieve, large numbers of her people who have sought her professional services and guidance. For her great work she is entitled to be honored by her Alma Mater. 'By virture of the authority of the Honorable Board of Regents of the University, I confer upon you the degree of the Master of Arts." At the same time Major-General Ireland of the United States Army was granted a similar degree. Dr. Ida Kahn is planning to return to China early this fall.

A Cure For Leprosy

The following communication appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger written by a former resident of Shanghai on the chaulmoogra oil as a cure for leprosy.

Sir—In the *Public Ledger* of yesterday was an article that attracted my attention, having spent thirty-one years in Shanghai in connection with a hospital whose dispensary patients numbered 1,000,000 when I left in September, 1914. Never a day passed that one or more lepers were not seen, and chaulmoogra oil was the remedy given internally and later on used also as an ointment. Of the then very few hospitals for lepers, on inquiry I found but little was done except to isolate them. Leprosy was so hopeless then.

I recall one case of tuberculous leprosy, a woman of about forty, who was deformed because of her terrible state. She had truly "suffered many things of many physicians and had spent all that she had and was nothing improved but rather grew worse," so she said. She came to see what could be done, and said she would come one year. This woman came more than a mile and came one year regularly. The transformation was wonderful. All the horrible lumps disappeared, and it truly seemed that hers was a cure indeed. Her skin was "like that of a child's."

Through illness this woman failed to come and later on died. But I have never doubted the efficacy of chaulmoogra oil; and if Doctor Dean has isolated the actual constituent of chaulmoogra oil, and if it proves to be what he contends, a cure for leprosy, Doctor Dean has conferred an everlasting boon on lepers all over the world.

We began to give chaulmoogra oil by making an emulsion, and there is no doubt of its having done some good. This treatment was begun in 1885 and for dispensary patients only—no leper hospitals in Shanghai.

Elizabeth Reifsnyder M. D.
Liverpool, Pa., June 11, 1920.

Of Special Interest

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bunn and children of 637 Rue Ratard, Shanghai, departed on a several weeks vacation to Dairen on Monday, August 9.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Russell of the Methodist Mission, (South) of Changchow, Kiangsu province, were in Shanghai last week visiting, previous to departing for America on furlough.

Mrs. N. A. Thompson of Shanghai, departed on Tuesday, August 10, for Peitsihao to be the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pyke for several weeks

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Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. P. Connoly, left for Tientsin on Saturday, August 7, to join her husband who has been transferred as manager of the British American Tobacco Company in that district.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The U. S. Members of Congress

From the "North China Daily News," (British)

To-day Shanghai should have the pleasure of welcoming a considerable party of members of the United States Congress and it goes without saying that it will do so with all its well known cordiality. No such important visitation from American shores has been made since that of Mr. Taft in the late summer of 1907; and as Mr. Taft's journey was undertaken in pursuit of the policy, which he afterwards revealed as President, of teaching the American people to think imperially, in the best sense of the phrase, so the visit of these Senators and Representatives obeys that feeling which now impels so many Americans to turn their thoughts on China in sentiment, in business and in politics. It is regrettable that their stay must be so short. More than one American has spoken to us privately of his fears for the subsequent results of imperfect information too hastily acquired and too readily accepted for gospel. But there is a saying that unless a visitor to Rome writes a book during the first three weeks of his stay, he will never do so; which is in some ways applicable to China also, and contains a certain germ of sound sense beneath its irony. The broad issues in China are easily grasped, beneath the welter of political intrigue; and even a few days' visit may make important things plainer, so long as the visitors do not allow themselves to take too seriously the innumerable, facile after-dinner speeches which they will have to endure.

The great danger in any judgement of China lies not so much in preconceived ideas as in the temptation to see only what the looker-on wishes to see. We recall a private letter from an American friend, one of our ablest most clear-sighted correspondents in the interior, written from America in the summer of 1912 or 1913. He had been speaking in public in several towns, and he complained that his audiences most unmistakably did not like to hear the truth: the simple, undeniable fact that three or four hundred millions of people, chiefly illiterate, had *not* suddenly and miraculously become enlightened, up-to-date republicans was particularly distasteful. Looking back on those fervent days, it is easy to understand this frame of mind. The leaders of the Chinese revolution made a dead set at America; the memories of Washington and Lincoln were invoked at every turn; and in each new phase special pleas were made for the sympathy of the older Republic towards the younger. Such appeals were as inevitable as the pleasure they evoked. Both parties forgot an important consideration, namely, that the American Republic, developing in a vast new unpopulated country free from all hampering tradition, is no analogy for an ancient, much overcrowded people encrusted for thousands of years with one of the most rigid social and political philosophies in existence. And

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still there is too great a tendency in foreign teachers and advisers to see only that facet of China in which their own interests are centerd. The student movement is undoubtedly fraught with immense possibilities for good: it no less surely harbors seeds of poison; the younger generation of business-men have ideas, but are in too great a hurry; and while militarism is rightly condemned, it ought to be remembered that not all the older generation are militarists and that some of them know a thing or two which this slowly moving people may still very much need.

Mr. Taft's policy as regards China neither endured very long nor bore much fruit. It was quickly reversed by President Wilson, with apparently general approval. Whether the visitors from Congress to-day will succeed better when they get home, having the added advantage of a Republic on which to bid for sympathy instead of the Empire that Mr. Taft knew, remains to be seen. No offence is meant in saying that America is inclined to think parochially: for her's is a very big parish, with enough in it to absorb all the energies and attentions of far more than a hundred million people. But it is the paradox of modern life that while every component part of the world seems to have grown larger, the world itself has grown startlingly smaller. No part of it can any more live to itself; and the desire now apparent in America, after its splendid emergence into the world war, to withdraw again into the seclusion of its own engrossing affairs, natural and understandable as it may be, is not a little embarrassing to Europe, which, having accepted President Wilson's principles, now has to endure a good deal of criticism and interference from America without the compensation of American help. That is a phase that cannot and we are sure will not last, but it would be idle to pretend that it is not causing difficulties and sore feelings. Half the troubles of China to-day and not a few of those among her neighbours are due to her frenzied attempts to live her own life shut off from all others. America is strong enough and geographically well endowed to take such a line if she wishes. But to do so is not in accord with the great liberty-loving traditions of the American people nor with the spirit which has prompted these members of Congress to come to China in the worst season of the year.

Germany's Return to China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Germany desires to restore the commercial relations with China and has despatched a special representative to Shanghai for this purpose. He has come to get in touch with the Chinese so he may ascertain what the attitude of the Chinese is toward Germany. Though Germany has been defeated in war, it is doubtful whether her competition for the trade of the East has been defeated. If they want to re-establish their former prosperity they cannot do it without resuming trade relations with China. So that is the reason they have sent a representative to Shanghai. In order to reestablish commercial relations with China it will be necessary to gain the good-will of certain merchants. There are those who believe the European War furnished a great opportunity to China to develop her own industries. But these people do not know how to utilize this opportunity so they concentrate on

the small profits and lose the greater propositions; they paid attention to the gains close at hand and overlooked the prospects for the future. Now that the representative from Germany has arrived will we be able to take full advantage of his visit and make a comprehensive plan which will prove beneficial? This has an intimate relation to the future of our industries, for the trade between China and Germany is not small. Now Germany is greatly handicapped in her commercial relations so if a fair arrangement can be made China will not suffer from an unequal arrangement nor lose her soverign rights.

Paotingfu-Tientsin Railway Urged by Chihli Interests

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE recent military operations of the Chihli forces against Marshal Tuan's Anfu army demonstrated the strategical necessity of connecting Paotingfu and Tientsin by a railway. The mud road between these two points constructed shortly before the encounters of the two forces, though poor it was, stood in good stead, enabling the Chihli authorities at Paotingfu to communicate with those at Tientsin and *vice versa* and to push forward troops when railway communication between the two points by way of Peking and Fengtai were interrupted. Had a railway been in existence in place of a mere mud road, it would have rendered far greater service to the Chihli military authorities.

From the commercial view-point, the Paotingfu-Tientsin railway is even more important. The mineral resources of Shansi must be developed if North China is to become a great industrial factor. Convenience and cheap transportation to deep water is essential to this development, and the nearest deep water is at Tientsin. Many prominent Chinese and foreigners have been endeavoring to make Tientsin a deep-water port, deep enough for large ocean liners to steam up the Hai Ho and discharge their goods to the Bund wharfs. Unless the proposed railway is constructed, there is not much prospect for Tientsin to serve Shansi.

The route from Shihchiachuang to Tientsin via Fengtai is 385 kilometres. It is not a direct route, involving a haul over the Peking Hankow and the Peking-Mukden Railways. If the traffic over these two sections of both of the lines increases—and it is bound to increase on account of the forthcoming development of mineral resources in Shansi—it will be necessary to double track the line from Paotingfu to Fengtai and from there to Tientsin. Hence the question arises as to whether or not it would not be more economical and effective to build a cross line from the Peking-Hankow to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Three routes have been suggested for a line to connect the two trunk railways, namely, from Shihchiachuang to Tehchow, from Shihchiachuang to Tsangchow, and from Paotingfu to Liangwangchuang or Tientsin. Two months ago the Ministry of Communications decided to build the Shihchiachuang-Tehchow line. A bureau for the issue of $30,000,000 worth of industrial bonds to finance the construction of it was subsequently established, and the line was

roughly surveyed. Hearing of this decision of the government and of its intention to mortgage the bonds to Japanese bankers in the event of its failure to find a market for them in China, and knowing that all the Shansi trade would be side-tracked to Tsingtao by the Shihchiachuang-Tehchow railway instead of coming to Tientsin, the Military and Civil Governors of Chihli, the Chihli Chamber of Commerce and the Chihli Provincial Assembly all protested to Peking in vigorous terms. These protests coupled with the recent downfall of the Anfu Club frustrated the project for the time being. If a substitute line is not built, the project may be revived in the future to the detriment of China.

The second route is to run from Shihchiachuang to Tsangchow. This would involve the construction of 160 kilometres of new line. Another possibility is the route from Paotingfu to Liangwangchuang which has been under consideration from time to time for over twenty years. It requires the construction of only 130 kilometres of new line—a saving of about 30 kilometers as compared with the Tsangchow route or a saving, in terms of dollars, of $1,800,000 at the rate of $60,000 per kilometre. The haul by way of the Paotingfu route, however, would be slightly longer than that of the Tsangchow route as is shown in the following table:

Paotingfu route:	
Shihchiachuang to Paotingfu	131 kms.
Paotingfu to Liangwangchuang	130 kms.
Liangwangchuang to Tientsin East	39 kms.
Total	300 kms.
Tsangchow route:	
Shihchiachuang to Tsangchow	160 kms.
Tsangchow to Tientsin East	126 kms.
Total	286 kms.
Balance against the Paotingfu route	14 kms.

The Paotingfu route is, therefore, more economical to construct and almost as economical to operate as the Tsangchow route. All the prominent people in Chihli naturally urge the construction of the Paotingfu route as soon as possible so that there will be no chance for the revival of the Shihchiachuang-Tehchow project which if carried out will be detrimental to China generally and to Chihli particularly. Does the Paotingfu line offer prospects of success? A railway expert answers this question in the affirmative. The following details of the estimated operating revenue and of the operating expenses are given by him to support his views.

"The products of Shansi are principally agricultural and mineral. They are gathered along the route of the Cheng Tai Railway and are delivered to the Peking-Hankow Railway at Shihchiachuang. A great deal of this traffic already goes to Tientsin by way of the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Mukden lines. More would go if the lines of communication were more direct and the haul less expensive.

"The tons originated on the Cheng Tai line in 1918 were as follows: Agricultural products 102,048 tons, mineral products, 883,109 tons.

"At least half of this would go to Tientsin. Rates similar to those on the Peking-Mukden can be assumed. Possibly higher rates would be desirable. Those now in force on the Peking-Hankow are higher. The traffic and revenue may then be estimated as follows:

"Agricultural products, 50,000 tons—130 kms. equals 6,500,000 tons kms. at 1.86 ¢ equals $120,900.

Mineral products, 440,000 tons—130 kms. equals 57,200,000 tons kms. at. 62 ¢ equals $354,600.

"The Cheng Tai carries also 51,820 tons of manufactures, practically all of which is derived from the outside. Hence it is safe to assume 40,000 tons to move from Tientsin by war of this line:

40,000 tons—130 kms. equals 5,200,000 tons kms. at 1.86 ¢ equals $96,700.

The total traffic from Cheng Tai amounts to $572,200.

"Through goods traffic from the Peking Hankow should also be considerable. Considering the position of the Chincheng mines and the productiveness of the region served, the traffic turned over by the Peking-Hankow should be at least as large as that contributed by the Cheng Tai. But in order to be conservative, let us assume that it is only half as much. Then it would amount to $286,000. Thus $858,000 of through goods traffic is ready to be turned over to this line at once, and will develpp, for better facilities always develop traffic.

"In addition there would be a certain amount of animal products, forest products, and material for other railways, which will amount to several thousand tons and bring in a substantial sum of money. The Cheng Tai would also turn over a considerable amount of through passenger traffic, but there is no way of knowing or estimating just how large this would be. With such cities as Tai-yuanfu, Chengtingfu, and Shuntefu in the region served, this traffic from and to Tientsin would be profitable.

"Local traffic, both passenger and goods, will be sizeable between two such points as Tientsin and Paotingfu. Then, of course, there is the traffic from and to intermediate points. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo in length and in territory served is very similar to what this line would be like, and in estimating local traffic, the results on that line may be accepted as a basis. That line has a passenger traffic of about $5,000 per kilometre. For 130 kms. the aggregate from local passengers would be $650,000. Similarly its goods traffic amounts to $2,300 per km. or $299,000 for 130 kms. Gross revenue may therefore be re-capitulated as follows:

Through traffic—goods from Cheng Tai line	$572,000
" " " " Peking Hankow	286,000
Local traffic "	299,000
passengers	650,000
	$1,807,000

"*Operating Expenses: First Estimate:* Operating expenses must next be estimated. The route in question is very level. There will be no heavy cuts or fills, no tunnels, and no heavy bridges to be kept in repair. There is convenient access to fuel supply at either end of the line. Hence operating expenses ought not to differ much from those on the Taokow-Chunghua line. The operating ratio on that line is under fifty percent. Assuming the same ratio, operating expenses on the Paotingfu—Tientsin line would be $903,500.

"*Second Estimate:* Another method of estimating operating expenses is to apply the Tao-ching unit cost per 1,000 service units to the estimated traffic from

which the above revenues would be earned. This traffic was estimated to be as follows:

Through traffic—Goods, from Cheng Tai Line,		
Agricultural products	6,500,000	tons kms.
Mineral "	57,200,000	" "
Manufactures	5,200,000	" "
	68,900,000	
from Peking Hankow	34,450,000	
Local Traffic—goods	23,670,000	
Passenger	90,220,000	Pas. kms.
	$217,240,000	

At $5.50 per thousand this computes to $1,194,820.

This estimate neglects through passenger traffic because the estimate of revenue has also omitted through passenger traffic.

"*Third Estimate:* A third method of estimating operating expenses necessary to earn the estimated revenues is offered. The number of service units per kilometre of line on the Tao-ching line in 1918 was 508,601. The number on the Paotingfu-Tientsin line, as estimated above, would be 1,671,078. This is a density of traffic over three times as great as that on the Tao-ching line where $5.50, consisted roughly of $3.00 for maintenance of way and general expense combined, and $2.50 for traffic, running, and maintenance of equipment expense. Now the greater traffic would not materially increase the gross amount to be spent on general or on maintenance of way, and therefore the average per 1,000 units would decrease as the traffic increased. In other words, the probable expense per 1000 units on the new line would be:

General and Maintenance of Way	$1.00
Traffic, running, maint. of equip.	$2.50
	$3.50.

"In order to be perfectly safe, let us assume $4.00 instead of $4.50. Computed on this basis, operating expenses would be $868.960. For convenient figuring, therefore, $900,000 can be assumed to the normal operating expense of earning the revenue estimated above.

"*Comparison of estimates:* Operating expenses: First method $903,000, Second Method $1,194,820, Third Method $868,960. "Net Revenues: The net revenues out of which interest payment must be met may now be arrived at.

Operating revenues	$1,807,000
Expenses	900,000
Net revenue	907,000

"*Cost of Construction,* The average cost of construction per km. of line during the past has been, in round numbers, $75,000. But at the present time the price of steel for rails, bridges and rolling stocks is considerably in excess of the prices obtained at the time the existing railways were built. On the other hand the average of $75,000 contains provision for tunnels, heavy grading, and other expenses due to mountain construction on the Peking-Sui-yuan line, the Chang Tai line and others with similar routes. It contains the result of the Yellow river bridge of both the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways. It is affected by the heavy cost on the Shanghai-Nanking, and by wastes and delays on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo. If the Paotingfu-Tientsin line with its level grades, its small water courses, and its ordinary agricultural land were to be taken in hand vigorously it could be built for very little more than $50,000 per km of line.

"The following is the cost of similar lines on the construction of which no particular effort was made to reduce costs.

Taokow-Chinghua	$48,000
Kirin-Changchun	51,800
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	53,200

"*Interest charges.* Allowing $60,000 per km. for the construction of this line, a total of $7,800,000 would be required. At 8 percent annual interest charges would amount to $624,000. To meet this, as is shown in the estimate elsewhere, $907,000 will be forthcoming. From the beginning this line should be able to pay its interest charges with a very comfortable margin to spare. With the development of Shansi, this traffic ought to double inside of ten years. Double traffic would double the revenue, but it would increase operating expenses not more than 50 percent. Hence revenues would amount to $3,600,000, while expenses would go up to only $1,350,000, leaving a net of $2,250,000 out of which to pay $624,000 interest, or a profit above all charges of $1,726,000. This should occur within ten years.

"*Cost of Double Track:* The alternative to building this line seems to be that of double tracking the line from Paotingfu via Fengtai to Tientsin. This is a distance of about 300 kms. This work at present prices would cost for steel rail about $8,000 for sleepers, 3,500, for ballast, 500, for labor, 2,000, or a total of $14,000. The entire 300 kms. would thus cost about $5,200,000 and with extras, or perhaps $6,000,000.

"The final result is that for an additional $1,800,000 a new line of 130 kms. can be obtained. This line will serve the Shansi region better than double track on the old line. It will develop a new region between Paotingfu and Tientsin, and serve the large population there, and it will be valuable strategically.

"If the use of the present highway between Paotingfu and Tientsin could be secured, and Chihli soldiery were to build the road bed and do the masonry, the expense of the new line could undoubtedly be reduced below that of double tracking the old line.

"The following summary may be of interest: Distance, Shihchiachuang to Tientsin (East).

via Tsangchow	286	kms.
via Paotingfu and Liangwangchuang	300	"
via Fengtai	385	"
Paotingfu to Liangwangchuang	130	kms.
Shihchiachuang to Tsangchow	160	"

Estimated Revenue:

Through goods:		
Cheng Tai line: agricultural products		$120,900
mineral		354,600
manufactures		96,700
Peking Hankow line		$287,000
Through passengers		
Local goods		299,000
Local passengers		650,000
Total		$1,807,200

" Estimated operating expenses		
1st method	$ 903,000	
2nd "	1,194,820	
3rd "	868,960	900,000
	Estimated net revenues	907,200
" Estimated cost of construction @ $60,000 per km.		$7,800,000
" Interest charges @ 8 %		624,000
Estimated cost of double track, Poatingfu to Tientsin via Fengtai		$6,000,000

Peking, August 6, 1920.

Cotton-Textile Trade of Great Britain.

BY LEONARD B. GARY

U. S. Trade Commissioner in England

PROBABLY at no time since the signing of the armistice has the cotton-textile trade of Great Britain presented a more interesting study than at present. While there is a lull in the buying of both yarns and cloth, there is no appreciable fall in prices. Under ordinary conditions the absence of buyers in the markets for a few weeks would, of course, have meant a slump in prices. These are, however, abnormal times, and the rules that would ordinarily govern commercial transactions as to price do not hold sway.

The position is one where sellers are not anxious to sell and buyers not over keen to buy. As to the seller, he is booked ahead for many months, of course, feels that there is no necessity for him to lower his prices. The buyer on the other hand feels that, as he can not obtain delivery of goods within the near future, he should not jeopard himself by buying for delivery many months in advance and be caught with high-priced goods on his hands if a slump should come.

In the meantime the Lancashire industry is running to capacity, and, with the exception of a possible stoppage of work due to differences over wages between employers and employees, there is no reason why the textile-producing centers of Great Britain should not be well employed for the next year or eighteen months. The best informed authorities are of the opinion that this period of prosperity will last for two or three years.

The Raw-Cotton Situation

A few months back many of the spinners were much perturbed by reports that there would be a shortage of both American and Egyptian cotton, but it can not be said that there has been an actual shortage of raw cotton as such. This rumor of a shortage was confounded with the report that there was a scarcity of better-grade cotton textiles. The scarcity of the higher grades of American cotton has been a severe handicap to those spinners in the Lancashire district, who produce the finer counts of yarns. There has also been complaint of the scarcity of the higher grades of Egyptian cotton, and in February the demand for Egyptian cotton sent the price of Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis up to 96d. only ($1.92 at normal exchange).

Despite conflicting reports that there might be a shortage of cotton for Great Britain's spindles, the half-way report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association shows that the mill stocks of raw cotton in Great Britain on February 1, was 262,634 bales of American, 146,916 bales of Egyptian, 16,107 bales of East Indian, and 30,236 bales sundries, making a total of 455,893 bales, or an average per thousand spindles of 8.86 bales. On March 1, 1914, the stocks were 283,783 bales American, 126,850 bales Egyptian, 12,405 bales East Indian, and 41,977 bales sundries, making a total of 465,015 bales, or an average of 9.19 bales per thousand spindles.

The opinion is expressed that in view of the reduction in working hours last July, amounting to about 15 percent the stocks of spinners in Great Britain are satisfactory.

Spinners Are Booked Months Ahead

Unusually large profits have been reported by all spinning companies, and amalgamations of such companies continued active until the first of the year. There have been some consolidations reported since that time, but the feverish activity which marked 1916 has subsided.

There has been a falling off in the exports of yarns of the Continent. This has mainly been due to lack of transport and difficulties of exchange. In the latter part of 1919 many users of the finer counts of British yarns were complaining that they were unable to obtain these yarns because of the large quantities that had been sold to the Continent. However, it was reported that these sales were made previous to the increased activity of British cloth producers. There is still a great need of yarns on the Continent, and the demand is by no means being satisfied. Holland as well as France and Germany could use large quantities of yarns if they could be obtained on satisfactory terms as regards payment and delivery. India has given orders for bundle yarns for long delivery, and China has also booked heavily for yarns of this description. This business has been fairly steady. Spinners have reported an exceptional demand from the United States, especially for the finer counts of yarns.

Many spinners have sold their production to the end of the year and some to the early part of 1921. There has been an ever-increasing demand for yarns for the manufacture of automobile tires, and it is expected that this demand will continue to develop. While there might be periods when the production of the mills will not be taken immediately, it is doubtful whether the production of yarns will catch up with the requirements for the next two or three years.

Exports of Cotton Yarns.

Cotton yarn shipments from the United Kingdom for the month of March and for the three months ending with March of the past eight years have aggregated:

Year.	March.	Three months ended March.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1913	17,212,600	53,067,000
1914	19,824,300	56,954,400
1915	15,553,100	45,510,400
1916	13,446,200	42,843,700
1917	10,885,100	34,817,000
1918	9,929,900	24,713,300
1919	12,994,200	32,074,200
1920	10,072,200	38,433,800

The following table gives the yarn exports for the first three months of 1913, 1919, and 1920 according to countries of destination :

Exported to—	Three months ended March— 1913 Pounds.	1919 Pounds.	1920 Pounds.
Russia	704,100	.....	147,600
Sweden	372,000	86,400	1,238,900
Norway	573,500	1,243,900	771,600
Denmark	213,200	1,469,900	1,132,000
Germany	12,595,200	.....	1,793,100
Netherlands	10,224,300	1,272,200	10,827,600
Belgium	1,072,500	441,600	2,368,700
France	1,267,800	19,936,800	4,506,200
Switzerland	1,976,300	2,440,300	958,500
Austria and Hungary	1,067,700	.....	154,900
Bulgaria	41,300	.....	144,400
Roumania	1,451,400	.....	755,300
Turkey	2,371,800	51,700	1,826,800
Dutch East Indies	307,000	25,300	102,400
China (including Hongkong)	762,900	8,600	345,800
United States	1,684,400	463,000	2,908,600
Argentina	454,900	323,100	202,800
Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	593,000	119,700	617,100
British India :			
Bombay	3,977,700	325,600	2,211,500
Madras	3,127,100	1,024,200	817,100
Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa	1,584,300	161,900	989,100
Burma	1,011,000	137,800	228,100
Straits Settlements	388,400	70,200	217,200
Canada	968,100	157,300	296,700
Other countries	4,277,100	2,314,700	2,871,800
Total	53,067,000	32,074,200	38,433,800

Salient Features of the Cloth Trade

Producers of cloth are in much the same position as spinners. Many of them have sold their entire production for the year, and some have orders on their books as far ahead as June, 1921. More business continues to be offered than it is possible for the manufacturers to handle. While there has recently been a slackening up in buying of cloth this is attributed not to the actual falling off in demand, but to the fact that producers are discouraging buyers and that many buyers feel that they can afford to wait, as they believe that the highest prices have about been reached. Other buyers equally well informed, believe that there is still to be a further advance. They base this view upon the fact that the wage agreement between manufacturers and workmen expires in April and the workmen are demanding a substantial advance in wages which must be added to the selling price of the cloth. It is well known that the majority of the world's markets are almost bare of cloth. Stocks are low and goods are not going into stock but almost directly into consumption. While it is true that some markets have been overstocked, this has been due to abnormal conditions of transport or political unrest.

Business for India has continued to be disappointing as compared with pre-war sales. India has always been Great Britain's largest market for the sale of cotton cloth, but abnormally high prices have checked the flow of manufactured fabrics to that market. During the war there was a marked increase in the manufacture of textiles in India, and this may account in slight degree for the falling off in British exports.

There is one feature of this trade that particularly disturbed Manchester cloth manufacturers, and this is the remarkable falling off in the sale of dhooties to India. The slump in the sale of this particular cloth is attribu lly Englar in- chester market for large quantities of this product.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway; by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

13-670

Other Buyers of Cloth

Since the armistice, China has been one of the best markets for English cotton textiles. China was the first country to start buying after the cessation of hostilities, and, with the exception of a few slack periods, orders from this market have continued to be booked.

There has also been a steady demand from domestic consumers and from the colonies. Particularly noticeable, however, has been the large increase of cloth shipments to the United States, rising from 11,926,100 yards in the first three months of 1913 to 34,520,900 square yards for the corresponding period of 1920. These shipments have been confined almost entirely to the finer weaves, and the increasing sales have been made possible through the low rate of exchange. From the first of this year there has been a fairly good demand for prints and fancies for South America.

Holland and Germany as well as the rest of the Continent could absorb large quantities of British cloth were it not for the exchange difficulties and transport. The demand from the Continent continues good, but actual business transactions are becoming more difficult.

Shipments of Piece Goods

The exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom during March and the three months ending with March of the past eight years totaled:

Year.	March.	Three months ended March.
	Yards.	*Yards.*
1913	560,905,000	1,773,424,100
1914	590,375,000	1,861,931,700
1915	352,435,000	1,011,859,200
1916	424,729,500	1,266,617,500
1917	444,327,500	1,273,936,300
1918	302,975,300	1,066,589,500
1919	195,863,000	647,575,900
1920	*a* 397,138,700	*a* 1,123,885,200

a Square yards

The table below gives the exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom by countries of destination for the first three months of 1919, and 1920:

Exported to—	Three months ended March— 1913	1919	1920
	Yards	*Yards*	*Square yards*
Denmark	4,450,200	20,583,500	19,705,000
Germany	22,521,200	.....	4,375,200
Netherlands	21,674,900	5,668,100	10,912,100
Belgium	9,696,500	15,936,700	21,082,300
France	3,199,200	44,434,800	18,501,100
Switzerland	20,318,800	20,123,700	15,775,000
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	10,207,500	3,068,800	6,258,300
Italy	3,762,600	6,228,500	14,506,300
Greece	5,376,700	14,516,600	18,043,600
Roumania	7,025,700	100	7,478,300
Turkey	81,945,700	24,041,300	88,687,900
Morocco	13,190,600	5,310,100	14,128,100
Foreign West Africa	23,291,400	25,150,000	8,799,700
Foreign East Africa	7,677,900	3,296,900	1,396,600
Persia	13,285,400	2,313,500	1,071,300
Dutch East Indies	73,981,000	29,863,600	39,560,100
Philippine Islands and Guam.	4,305,400	550,000	939,600
Siam	8,580,500	3,805,100	7,175,300
China (including Hongkong)	169,275,600	17,072,700	91,772,800
Japan	15,550,000	1,210,200	8,254,200
United States	11,926,100	4,971,100	34,520,900
Cuba	15,489,900	2,735,700	6,814,700
Haiti	1,271,100	105,900	920,700
San Domingo	953,300	147,900	346,600
Mexico	7,342,800	1,798,500	1,686,500
Central America	12,745,100	4,164,400	3,334,600
Colombia and Fanama	21,852,600	4,976,700	17,576,500
Venezuela	9,018,400	6,000,600	10,662,200
Peru	7,796,500	2,054,000	2,318,900
Chile	17,040,100	8,708,200	4,531,400

Brazil	26,204,600	6,-25,500	9,661,300
Uruguay	8,081,400	3,860,300	3,607,600
Argentina	39,433,900	26,707,600	33,778,000
Egypt	62,921,500	24,677,400	65,622,700
British West Africa	34,887,200	24,086,700	38,883,000
British South Africa	19,531,800	16,208,900	11,461,600
British East Africa	3,533,200	3,677,200	1,227,100
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(a)	94,700	1,332,700
British India :			
Bombay	293,698,500	57,671,400	127,845,200
Madras	36,611,000	12,262,400	15,320,400
Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa	408,956,600	75,107,400	196,265,600
Burma	41,668,300	5,873,400	17,705,400
Straits Settlements	36,311,400	15,022,600	17,303,400
Ceylon	7,023,300	3,583,000	3,813,500
Australia	37,713,400	26,034,600	17,949,900
New Zealand	11,918,800	8,157,900	6,657,600
Canada	32,720,000	5,884,400	10,287,600
British West India Islands (including Bahamas and British Guiana)	6,551,300	2,163,300	3,406,200
Other countries	40,905,200	51,040,000	60,620,600
Total	1,773,424,100	647,575,900	1,123,885,200

a Included in Egypt.

Output Still Inadequate to Meet Demands.

All branches of the British cotton textile trade are engaged to capacity at present, and, as already said, many persons are convinced that this condition will continue for a year or eighteen months to come. It is the belief of all those who have made a close study of the situation that the world's markets have been starved for the past four years and stocks are consequently low. During the period since the armistice these markets have been unable to replenish their stocks to anything like normal, and much of the cloth that has been received has gone into consumption and not into stock. Therefore, they conclude, the markets are in much the same condition as they were about the period of the armistice as regards stocks.

In the meantime prosperity has come to many countries, especially the Far East, and the purchasing power of the people has been increased. With this prosperity has come a larger demand for clothing, and so far this demand for clothing has not been satisfied. Although the output has increased, reckoned in terms of money, the mills are actually turning out less in weight than before the war. Machinery employed in production, both in spinning and in weaving, has also begun to feel the effects of age. Renewals of machinery are not so prompt as before the war, and repairs take from two to three times as long as before and cost, roughly, 300 to 400 percent more than in pre-war days.

There has been little mill extension because of the high prices of construction and the difficulty of obtaining raw material and labor. It is estimated that it would take from two to three years to put up a spinning mill or weaving shed and thoroughly equip it. Before the mill could be gotten into operation there might be a slump in prices such as to cause a loss in operation, based on the cost of construction and equipping the mill. It is estimated (from returns received by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association) that the total number of spinning spindles in Great Britain is 57,332,723. There are now active 51,441,520 spindles, 40,453,596 of which are mule spindles and 10,987,924 are ring spindles. Of this number 34,404,534 are engaged on American, East Indian, and sundry cotton and 17,036,986 on Egyptian cotton, as compared with 13,879,269 spindles engaged on Egyptian cotton in March, 1914.

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Competition Great Britain Now Faces

While there has been a great increase in the production of cotton textiles in India (which country has heretofore been England's greatest market), British manufacturers feel that there is an ever-growing market for cotton textiles in India and that it will be many years before the Indian manufacturer can successfully compete with Great Britain, because of the acquired skill and organization in British textile industries. Neither does Great Britain see cause for alarm in the report of activity in spinning and weaving companies on the Continent, for the reason that it will take some time for these mills to reach the point where they can produce, and in the meantime they are handicapped by exchange and transportation difficulties in obtaining raw supplies. The British industry, however, is concerned about American, and, to a lesser extent, Japanese competition. Particular attention has been paid to losses in the Canadian market which it is maintained, have gone to the United States. American competition in South America is not lightly regarded, and it is the feeling among the trade here that Americans will be keen competitors in these markets. —*U. S. Commerce Reports.*

Manila Americans Give Full Approval Shipping Bill

By Roy C. Bennett

Manila, July 27.—(Special)—The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands has been organized by leading American business men of Manila, to be representative of this element only in the business community of the Philippines. Heretofore American interests of this sort have been merged with those of other nationals in the Manila Merchants Association, but diverging opinions on matters arising from time to time, culminating in a sharp difference of opinion on the extension of the American coastwise shipping regulations to the islands in accordance with the Jones merchant marine act, which the great majority of Americans in the islands favor, determined the Americans to have their own organization—to speak for them alone.

Thus far the merchants association continues, and it may have a permanent place. The new organization was inaugurated on Independence Day, with great enthusiasm. Already a hundred companies or more have joined it, and its resources from membership fees alone are more than P. 100,000. ($50,000). In order to make the organization comprehensive of the entire American colony, affiliate membership is provided for, with a fee of two pesos. Associate members up to 400 pay P. 25. and after that P. 100; active members (firms, for the most part) up to 100 pay P. 1,000, and after that, P. 2,500. The avowed purpose of the American chamber of commerce is to aid in the extension of America's foreign trade against the opposition "of other powers that have chiefly controlled world trade for the past eighty years. To secure this a direct appeal . . must be made to American business men in the islands who have accumulated interests that they do not wish to see prejudiced or possibly ruined by trade campaigns in which other nationals are taking an active part in the interests of their home governments."

The associate or correspondence memberships are provided for Americans in the provinces, and these

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have responded instantly to the appeal from Manila which reached them through the American press. The associate memberships are for younger men in Manila either in the professions or holding minor positions in trade, the "student body" of the American business community, as it is expressed.

This is the net result to date of a vitriolic campaign against the Jones act led by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, who has termed the measure "the most tyranic act of America since the occupation." His radical stand has caused him to forfeit most of the respect which Americans formerly accorded him. His opposition to the Jones act arises from the fact that the act does not only extend the shipping regulations to the islands but would also cover inter-island shipping and regulate it, power which for many years congress has delegated to the local government. So, Quezon sees retrogression from independence in the new law, which becomes effective upon promulgation by the president after February, 1922, under certain conditions deemed by Americans to be adequate safeguards of the islands' real interests.

The British colony was early informed of the intention of congress and sent protests to Washington accordingly. Britons belong to the Manila Chamber of Commerce. Filipinos belong to the Philippine Chamber of Commerce. The Spanish community has its own organization; so has the Chinese and the Japanese. The new American body plans club and social features to maintain its general community service character.

Roy C. Bennett.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The undertone of the market during the past week was on the easy side due to continuance of favorable crop advices from the major portion of the Cotton Belt. Chihli and Shantung Provinces, however, are not sharing similar encouraging reports for reasons already stated in our previous circulars.

Another sharp break of practically two taels has been seen during the week on continued favorable climatical conditions, liquidation from Bullish circles, and continued hammering by the bears. Another weak point is the very slack demand for the actual cotton, with offerings increasing locally and from the interior marts.

Latest advices from India are very encouraging indeed, as a matter of fact as conditions are at present a bumper crop is looked forward to, and in sympathy therewith prices have receded some fifteen Rupees per Khandy. The Department of Agriculture report places the condition of the growing crop in the United States at 74.1 putting quite a new phase in the situation for the new crop, and, in consequence, Spot receded 50 points and October 76 points.

As regards exports, Japan is well supplied for the next ten to twelve months, and what with the continued rise in Silver, and the weak situation on the Indian market, we feel safe in predicting that exports if any will only consist of the very short staple grown in Chihli and Shantung Provinces.

In summing up the situation, therefore, we are still of the opinion that prices must recede further, if present favorable weather continues from now on and through picking time.

Yarn.—We make the undertone steady and deliveries good, Mills have sold well ahead and considering the heavy drop in cotton a hefty profit on their sales is more than assured. Dealers feel confident that prices cannot decline very much owing to the fact that stocks in the interior marts are almost nil. Should there, however, be any decline of consequence, same will be more than compensated by the heavy decline in the raw material. The future trend of the market is more than hopeful and brisk revival in new orders are looked forward to by the end of August or the first week in September.

Liverpool, August 3, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....67.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....10.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....25.56 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....22.25 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....21.18 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 5, 1920.

New York Market :—

October .....32.22 Cents
January .....29.25 ,,
March.....29.45 ,,
Spot.....39.50 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 5, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach July/August .....Rps. 420 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Sept.... ,, 196 ,, ,,
Fine Comra, Sept..... ,, 242 ,, ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 30.50
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 32.50
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 28.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.50
,, M-Ginned, Spot ..... ,, 27.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

A considerable reduction is noticeable in the export of China Steam Filatures and Tussah to Europe and America. This Season from the 1st of June to date, 3,700 bales of China Steam Filatures have been exported against 6,600 for the same period last Season. About 900 bales of Tussah have been shipped against 3,700 for this period last Season. Business remains inactive with prices irregular and tending downward.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1170
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1000
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 880
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 360
,, Market Chops..... ,, 340
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770
,, Market Chops..... ,, 730

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 11th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—With fluctuations the London price of silver has risen 2⅜d. during the week to 59⅝ "spot," the forward price is 56⅝d. It is reported that the Indian Bazaars and China have bought. The London/New-York cross rate dropped to 3.58 but appears to be in process of recovery and is quoted 3.63¾. A good demand on account of imports came out on our first rise to 3/10d., but there have been sales of T/T on London by our native Gold Dealers and occasional lines of export paper in cover. At the close the market is steady with very little business passing on either side of the book. It is doubtful whether any great amount of silver is being taken off the home silver markets and probably that stocks are again accumulating.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls.	33,200,000	Unchanged
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$	21,600,000	an increase $ 600,000
Estimated total value in Taels...		48,950,000.	

	Average rates for July.	Thursday August 5	Friday August 6	Sat. August 7	Monday August 9	Tuesday August 10	Wed. August 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/2.320	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/9½	5/10	5/10
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/8¼	5/9¼	5/10¼	5/9⅞	5/10¼	5/10¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/8½	5/9½	5/10½	5/10	5/10⅜	5/10⅜
T/T India	275.240	292	296	301	299	301	298
T/T France	1238.800	1400	1450	1475	1456	1475	1485
T/T N. Y.	100.300	102½	104	105⅛	106½	105½	106
T/T H'kong	71.760	71½	71½	71½	71¾	71½	71½
T/T Japan	50.950	48¼	49¼	48¾	49	48⅝	49
T/T Batavia	272.640	290	294	299	296½	300	300
T/T Straits	44.610	40¼	40	39½	39¾	39½	39½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	5/6.320	6/0	6/1	6/2	6/1⅛	6/2	6/2
6m/s ,, ,,	5/7.570	6/1¼	6/2¼	6/3¼	6/2⅜	6/3¼	6/3¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/0¼	6/1¼	6/2¼	6/1⅜	6/2¼	6/2¼
4m/s ,, ,,		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL		
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1348.800	1500	1550	1575	1565	1575	1585
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.700	109½	111	112½	113½	112½	113
4m/s ,, Docs	—	110¼	111¾	113¼	114¼	113¼	113¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	August 5	August 6	August 7	August 9	August 10	August 11
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	57⅛	58¼	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	58⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 220⁸⁰	Tls. 226⁷⁰	Tls. 226⁴⁰	Tls. 227⁰⁰	Tls. 223⁸⁰	Tls. 225⁴⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.75	72.6875	72.65	72.7125	72.70	72.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3½%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		7 %	
Bank of France rate of discount		7 %	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	6⅝ %	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	6⅝ %	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	6⅛ %	

London on Paris	T/T 51
New York on London	T/T 36¾
Bombay on London	T/T 1/11
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/1½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/9⅞

New Books and Publications

Sir Douglas Haig's Despatches

Sir Douglas Haig's Despatches. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Boraston. E. P. Dutton & Company. New York 378 pp. Ill.

HERE we have the official record of the British operations on the Western Front from December 19, 1915, when Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig assumed chief command, to April, 1919. The printed despatches are accompanied by portraits of the British generals, sketch maps of the battlefields, and ten large folding maps in a portfolio. An introduction prepared by Field Marshal Foch for a French edition is given both in the original French and in translation. Altogether the volume is an invaluable aid to the student of the campaigns that it describes.

A Brief History of the Great War. By Carlton J. H. Hayes. Macmillan Company, New York 461 pp. Ill.

Professor Hayes is known as a wise and scholarly historian of modern Europe. It is doubtless because of his reputation as a well-informed student of the subject that he was chosen to write the articles on the war for the "New International Year Book." This series of articles has been freely drawn upon in the present volume, which is an attempt not, of course, to write a "definitive" history of the war, but rather to sketch its broad outlines. The author's acquaintance with European politics enabled him to supply the appropriate background for his pictures.

"Simsadus: London": The American Navy in Europe, By John Langdon Leighton. Henry Holt and Company: New York, 169 pp. Ill.

As the title of this account of American naval operations in the war, the author chose the cable address of Admiral Sims' headquarters in London. The word "Simsadus," being interpreted, means "Sims—Admiral—U. S." While serving as ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, Mr. Leighton had access to the files of the Naval Intelligence Department and Historical Section. The facts that he relates, impressive in themselves, are doubly interesting at this time in view of the public discussion of the part played by our Navy in the Great War.

The Human Costs of the War. By Homes Folks. Harper & Brothers New York 326 pp. Ill.

An expert's estimate and picture of the state of the European peoples at the end of the war. Many years of experience in scientific relief work preceded Mr. Folks' appointment as organizer and director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France and, later, as special commissioner to Southeastern Europe. This is a special study of the effect of the shock of war on the children and the adult exiles. Definite answers to the question, What can America do in the present situation of Europe? are suggested by Mr. Folks' book.

The Peace Conference, Day by Day. By Charles T. Thompson. With an introductory letter by Colonel E. M. House. Brentano's New York 423 pp. Ill.

Mr. Thompson is the superintendent of the Associated Press Foreign Service. He acted as special correspondent in reporting the proceedings of the Peace

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Conference, and Colonel House has vouched for his accuracy. This book gives a circumstantial account of the writing of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant.

Germany After the Armistice. By Maurice Berger. With a preface by Baron Beyens. Putnam's Sons New York. 333 pp.

Lieutenant Berger, of the Belgian Army, summarizes in this volume the personal testimony of representative Germans concerning the conditions existing in 1919. So we have here a picture of the new Germany as Germans themselves see it.—*From the Reviws of Reviws.*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. A. Thomas, London; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wright, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Seidl, Yokohama; C. L. Courady, Hsuchowfu; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sevier; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Keenan, Boston; R. M. Johnson, Washington; J. F. Morias; W. P. Coonce, Yokohama; E. O. Aryon, Yokohama; M. D. Baird, New York; Capt. A. Riva, Yokohama; N. B. White, Hongkong; H. M. Stair; E. Connett; I. Siqueland, Hongkong; J. Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond; W. S. Vare, Philadelpoia; Miss I. da M. Vare; Miss M. Vare; A. Steele; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Kearns, England; Miss D. J. Bordan, New York; Miss M. Bordan; Miss V. Harrison, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Trumbull, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardy, Washington; J. Arnold, Peking; N. M. Selkirk, Bombay; L. Hashim; Mrs. J. McWilliams, Jersey City; Miss C. E. McWilliams, Jersey City; J. J. Gorman, Yokohama; R. W. Bruce, Portland; Mrs. M. M. Walsh; C. W. Birch, London; Mrs. M. Anderson, Norway; T. C. Robbins; P. C. Pederson, Pukow; Zee, Cheksang; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Chinkiang; C. J. Robert; Mrs. W. W. Hastings; Miss L. Hastings; Miss M. Hastings; Miss L. Hastings; L. D. Robins; E. F. Erk, Pittsburgh; W. Z. Osborne, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Woodgard; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Shreve; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Campbell, Pittsburgh; Miss L. E. Campbell, Pittsburgh; Miss G. Cmpbell, Pittsburgh; Joh M Morin; Miss E. Morin; Miss D. Morin; D. R. Anchony; Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch, Washingoon; C. H. Myers, Lt. L. Davidson; Mr. and Mrs. F. Manze; A. S. Titzner, Shanhaikwan; St. and Mrs. Renner, Tientsin.

The followiug guests who have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Miss E. L. King, New York; Capt. J. J. Kozeradzko, Vladivostock; R. Brayn, Hongkong; S. T Wong, Tientsin; H. A. Hsu; Mrs. P. B. Cozine, Manila; de Koffman, Dairen; Jos. Hansherr, Trieste; Harold Wheller, Trieste; Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Keller; Mrs. J. Lupant; Miss E. Winteer; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kelly, Nanking; Mr. and M. S. Webster, Nanking; Mrs. Elmona, Vladivostok; Harold Hagen, Manila; P. B. Cozine; A. Fraser, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. M. Fridman; E. Hendel, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Dane Coolidge, San Francisco; J. Egede Nielsen, Copenhagen; Mrs. E. Rosenberg; J. Baehm, Tientsin; Peshkovsky, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Paris Hiott; Mrs. G. B. Bryont, Hankow; Clements, Foochow; Mrs. B. Hemingway, Kashing; W. E. G. Beer, England; Bricke, Tientsin; Robt. Norbury, Kobe;

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

August 5, 1920; Cause No. 1077; U. S. vs. Charles G. Klinck bond: submission to jurisdiction.
" 5, " Cause No. 1083; U. S. vs. Charles Olsen; warrant.
" 9, " Cause No. 1050; T. C. Dong vs. David L. Moss & Co; answer.
" 9, " Cause No. 1086; David L. Moss & Co. vs. National Mercantile Corporation; petition.
" 9, " Cause No. 1087; U. S. vs. T. F. Cobb; complaint and summons.
" 9, " Cause No. 1088; U. S. vs. R. Deming; complaint and summons.
" 9, " Cause No. 1090; U. S. vs. A. F. Ollerdessen; complaint and summons.
" 9, " Cause No. 1090; U. S. vs. W. E. Oliver; complaint.
" 9, " Cause No. 1091; S. A. Ransom; Lionel Street; A. M. Massey; vs. Paul M. Martin; petition; summons.
" 9, " Cause No. 1092; S. A. Ransom; Lionel Street; A. M. Massey; vs. Paul M. Martin; petition; summons.
" 10, " Cause No. 1093; U. S. vs. Clarence Corrigan; writ; warrant.
" 10, " Cause No. 1094; U. S. vs. B. A. Padon; complaint and summons.

Hearings:

August 9, 1920; Cause No. 1083; U. S. vs. Charles Olsen; hearing.
" 11, " Cause No. 1085; U. S. vs. G. Alberto; hearing.
" 11, " Cause No. 1094; U. S. vs. B. A. Padon, hearing.
" 11, " Cause No. 1088; U. S. vs. R. Deming; hearing.
" 11, " Cause No. 1090; U. S. vs. W. E. Oliver, hearing.

Judgments and Orders:

August 5, 1920; Cause No, 1060; In re guardianship of Philip H. Everhart; order appointing guardian.
" 6, " Cause No. 1060; In re the alleged insanity of Philip H. Everhart; certified copies of judment.
" 6, " Cause No. 1049; In re the alleged insanity of Henry Christian Andersen; certified copies of judgment.
" 9, " Cause No. 1083; U. S. vs. Charles Olsen; judgment.
" 11, " Cause No 1085; U. S. vs. G. Alberto; judgment.
" 11, " Cause No. 1094; U. S. vs. B. A. Padon; judgment.
" 11, " Cause No. 1088; U. S. vs. R. Deming; judgment.
" 11, " Cause No. 1090; U. S. vs. W. E. Oliver; judgment.